The Yolo Democrat.

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WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. FARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. R. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE, Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

D. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

R. FORRESTER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Crockery, etc., opposite Postoffice.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

A. ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

MARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Groceries, etc, Excelsior Block.

GOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO., Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., north side of Main street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, J. I. McConnell, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

TACKNEY HOUSE, John Tackney, Prop'r, West Main street, opp. Catholic Church.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

WM. RAWSON, Private Boarding House Masonic Block, East Main street.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN.

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store grain, etc., office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

J. I. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T. J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J. H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implements, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H. KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C. D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

AUGUST DIEUDONIE, Fish and Game Market, third door east of Postoffice.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Hair-cutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, College Block.

C. C. BROWN, opp. Capital Hotel; Shaving 15 cts; Hair-cutting 25c.; Shampooing, etc.

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, J. P. Jones, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C. MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A. STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

BENOIT BROS., Merchant Tailors, Repairers, etc., north side Main, west of RR. sts

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

C. W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

ELSTON & WHITE, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

MACK WEBBER, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

L. MACHEFERT, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., one door east of Porter's grocery.

C. S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in H. B. Wood's Store.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E. HERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

J. H. HARTSON, House and Sign Painter, Washington Hall building.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

S. B. RELYEA, Carriage Trimmer, etc., shop next door east of Town Hall.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

DINZLER'S SALOON & LUNCH HOUSE, Adam Dinzler, S. E. cor. 2d and Court sts.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

A. DEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

ABE'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

EMPIRE SALOON, Geo. W. Bentley, Cor. Second and Main streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Peckman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Peckman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

GEO. W. MYRICK, Carpenter and Joiner, Housebuilder, etc., res. Fabricius' Add'n.

A. STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

J. C. NEFF, Plastering, Kalsomining, etc., residence on Railroad street.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N.W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

BROOM MANUFACTORY, L. Carpenter. Rue building, near Exchange Hotel.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

UNCLE JOE LABUSIER, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, etc., opposite Postoffice.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

MUSIC AND MUSIC TEACHERS.

JOHN A. APPERSON, Teacher of Brass and String Music, one door west of Postoffice.

THE ELLIS BAND, L. Ellis, Leader; Brass and String Music furnished on application.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

WOODLAND NURSERIES, J. E. Card, residence Railroad st., south of Lincoln Ave.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R. B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and General Woodworker, shop opp. Exchange Hotel.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc., southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P. FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tackney House.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

Churches, Societies, Etc.

Christian Church, Railroad street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Congregational, First street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal, West Main street, south side; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Catholic, West Main street, north side; services Sundays and Holydays.

Baptist, at Washington Hall, West Main street; services Sunday morning.

Seventh-Day Adventists Third street south; services Saturday morning, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Hesperian College—J N Pendegast, President, J K Smith, Secretary. Faculty—Profs. A M Elston, R A Grant, F A Pediar, W C Ridgway, I Brown; Miss Elma Edwards, Music Teacher.

Public School, J W Goin, Principal; Assistants, Miss Bettie Woods, Mrs. Pediar, Mrs Dexter, Miss M E Freeman, Miss Genos Lawson, Mrs Grant, Mrs DeLong and Miss J M Kean.

Public Library, opposite Capital Hotel. Mrs L F Craft, Secretary; open every evening.

F & A M, Hall East Main street between 3d and 4th.

R A M, meet at Masonic Hall 1st Wednesday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Hall over Bank of Woodland; meet Saturday night.

Good Templars, Hall West Main street, south side; meet Wednesday evening.

A O U W, meet in Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening.

O K S B, (Jewish) meet Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Knights of Fythias meet Monday evening at Good Templars Hall.

Turn Verein, Turners Hall, meet 1st Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Relief Society, Mrs A Alexander, President; Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Bush, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Parramore, Secretary.

Woodland Fire Company, No 1, W F Moses Foreman, L Chase engineer.

Cemetery Association, Jason Watkins President, J K Smith Secretary.

Public Halls—Central Hall, Geo D Fiske manager; Washington Hall, W W Porter proprietor; Turn Verein Hall, Otto Schluer manager.

Woodland Race Course, — Parker manager. Postoffice, L Walker P M.

Telegraph Office, Postoffice building, R A Fitzgerald operator.

Railroad Agent, E Valentine; residence at the Depot.

County and Town Officers.

S. C. Denson, District Judge Sixth Judicial District for Yolo Co.—Regular Terms, January, May and September.

E R Bush, County and Probate Judge.

John Lambert, Joint Senator for Yolo and Solano.

W M DeWitt, Assemblyman.

Supervisors—S N Mering, J C Smith, Wm Sims, R F Hester, R H Newton.

Carey Barney, Sheriff; John E. Maltby, Under Sheriff.

D M Burns, Clerk and Auditor.

R W Megowan, Recorder.

C H Garoutte, District Attorney.

A C Kean, Treasurer.

R H Beamer, Assessor.

H B Pendegast, Supt. Public Schools.

James E R O'Farrell, County Surveyor.

S L Monday, Public Administrator.

P Krellenberg, Coroner.

County Hospital—Physician, Thomas Ross, Warden, B F Harlan.

Town Trustees—Jas Viers, John M Rhodes, A Nickelsburg, Otto Schluer, Christ Sieber; A Nickelsburg, Town Clerk.

City Attorney—W B Treadwell.

Marshal—George Alford.

Policemen—Wm Coulter and Del Simmons.

Justice of the Peace—P H Sibley.

Constables—Warren Powers, S M Norton.

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. jaldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. fe18w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY, OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. de18w

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,*)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. de5w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. feldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. feldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Searcher of Records and Conveyancer. Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. feldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, **And Notary Public.**

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. feldw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. felw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. deldw

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

A Scene in the Supreme Court of the United States—Mrs. Belva Lockwood is Admitted to the Bar and Receives the Congratulations of Distinguished Personages—The Final Throes of the 45th Congress—Recommendation of the Senate, Its Completion, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Yesterday while the 45th Congress was in the final throes of Appropriation bills, and vainly striving, or pretending to strive to agree in Conference Committees, there was a scene in the historic Supreme Court room that attracted men of distinction and women of fashion and social standing. A woman was to be presented for admission to that bar. The applicant was apparently about 45 years of age, with healthy, ruddy complexion, white hair and dark, penetrating eyes. Her dress was a black velvet, walking length, cut plain, black satin vest, navy blue broadcloth coat, with gilt buttons, black kid gloves, *crape lisse* ruffles and cuffs. Her ornaments consisted of a gold thimble and a small pair of gold scissors, attached to a gold chain worn around her neck. These relics of lost arts on the neck of Mrs. Lockwood, it may be presumed, were worn in irony. I omitted to say that she carried her hat in her hand. For nearly three hours the patient audience waited while the black gowned Judges read decisions in cases that had been before them during the term, but finally the end was reached and District Attorney Riddle rising, said: "I have the honor and the pleasure to move the admission of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a practitioner before the Courts of the District of Columbia. I move her admission under the recent act of Congress." He then read the record of her admission to the bar on Sept. 23rd, 1873, and certificates that she had been a practioner in good standing since 1873, and stated from personal knowledge his acquintance with the applicant, and that she had a large practice before all the District Courts; that she had been a successful lawyer, and that her moral character had never been questioned. Mrs. Lockwood was then formally admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and received the congratulations of the distinguished audience, prominent among whom was Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who had charge of the Senate bill for the admission of women to the bar of that Court.

Notwithstanding the sloppy, disagreeable weather, the Capitol and Col. Bob. Ingersoll at the National Theatre drew immense audiences. Not only were the galleries and floors of the House and Senate crowded, but the lobbies and corridors of both Houses were jammed by a curious, expectant throng who had come to look for the last time at the 45th Congress. Many spectators remained throughout the night.

At this writing, two hours before the session must expire by limitation, nine of the regular eleven appropriation bills are now either laws or are only waiting the slight formality of the Presidential signature to become so. The remaining two, the Army and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills, are still in the hands of Conference Committees, and there they will probably remain.

Conference reports on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Deficiency, Fortifications, Sundry Civil and Postoffice bills were submitted to the two Houses yesterday, and by them adopted. The general result in each was the same, the Senate receding from all its principal amendments.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the 45th Congress at noon to-day, the Senate will recouvene, in accordance with the proclamation of the President. The Senate will then be composed, politically, of forty-two Democrats, thirty-three Republicans and one Independent—Judge David Davis, of Illinois.

Senators Spencer, Sargent, Barnum, Conover, Oglesby, McCreery, Fields, Merrimon, Mitchell, Dorsey, Chaffee, Eustis, Dennis, Wadleigh, Mathews, Paterson and Howe retire. New Hampshire will be represented by but one Senator until June, when the vacancy will be filled by the election of a Republican.

The new Senators who are to take the places of those who retire are in the city, and the new Senate will meet in executive session immediately after the adjournment. Of course no legislative business will be in order, but it will be competent, in addition to executive business, to attend to all matters affecting its own organination, such as the settlement of questions relating to contested seats, the election of its officers and the appointment of Committees. It is more than probable that the case of Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, will be taken up at a very early day, and prominent Democratic Senators have expressed the opinion that he will be ousted.

C. A. S.

It is not surprising, in view of its dilemma on the Chinese question, that the *Mail* should charge those who oppose it with "ignorance," but we were somewhat astonished that it should dub the President of the United States with Revs. Beecher and Talmage and all the other great lights of its party at the East who favor the Chinese rather than white men, as ignoramuses.

At Rome, Italy, severe shocks of earthquakes were experienced on the 25th lut. At Sienna two churches were overthrown and two priests and several villagers were killed.

The English House of Commons has refused to extend the elective franchise to women by a vote of 217 in opposition to 103 in favor.

Reports from New York are to the effect that the volume of trade is increasing, and the business of the country improving.

Ben Butler, in his report to Congress, says Tilden was elected President, and that Hayes was seated through fraud.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Democrat.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Nothing is doing on the bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn. By act of the Legislature the company was empowered to throw a suspension bridge over the east river at a cost of $10,000,000, or thereabouts, which should not obstruct navigation. Both cities were to share equally the expense, the money to be raised by the sale of city bonds. Everything was lovely and the bridge hung high; cables big as a man's leg were stretched like a gigantic spider's web across the sky. Brooklyn came up like a man and paid her share of the quota, but just when all men were most jubilant at its early completion, Tammany's chief, who rules the financial destinies of our great cities, grew piggish or strangely virtuous and honest, so he refused to pay the next $1,000,000 called for by the Trustees, and he did use the "big, big D" in his refusal. Law suits were in order, and now the matter is again before the Legislature. A Committee was ordered to take testimony, examine the structure, inquire into the expenditure, etc. Witnesses testify that the big bridge is not an obstruction to navigation; that is a public necessity; that the money has been honestly expended. It was proved that even the foot bridge, for the use of the workmen, was hardly preceptibly shaken in a 50-mile wind; so now if work was recommenced the structure could be completed by the Fall of 1880. What report the Committee will make to the Legislature—that august body of farmers that rule the ins and outs of the great metropolis—"no man can find out." It is possible that work will remain as it does on our "new" Court House, which has been a generation in building and will probably rot before the roof is completed.

The great cry on the bridge question is the loss New York will sustain to Brooklyn's gain. True people will now seek the cheapest and most convenient homes, and if they can reach twenty miles into Long Island from City Hall before they can go ten miles into Winchester county, they will do it, and justice demands that every facility be given him to that end. The milk in the cocoanut is, evidently, that the ring politicians who occupy the snug births in our city offices are loaded with a lot of real estate in the upper part of this city and adjacent counties which they wish to unload, and they are obstructing the Brooklyn hegira to fill their own pockets. Yet such is life in New York, and human nature.

Notwithstanding the Lenten season, Col. Mapleson has returned to the Academy from his trip into the provinces—Boston and its hub-bubo, as Mrs. Partington would say. Monday night he gave "Lucia" in magnificent style to a full house, and on Wednesday Wagner's "Lohengrin." It was excellently rendered, yet betrayed a want of sufficient rehearsing.

Theatres are, during this season of penance, doing remarkably well. The New Yorkers who observe Lent with any degree of strictness are in a decided minority.

Americans are a perpetual source of wonder to the world. Our English cousins alone compete for the honor of being in some things the greatest idiots on the globe. This walking craze is a thing beneath contempt, and yet it is on the increase. At the present time there are fifty or more women rushing madly around sawdust or tan bark rings in this vincinity alone in rooms reeking with tobacco smoke, obscene language and the fumes of bad whisky, under the supposition that they are doing something grand towards the cause of athletics and the emancipation of women. The whole thing is a scheme to make money. If a woman faints and falls in her task, another one takes her place, and the show goes on. Why men, children and women will pay to witness a thing they can see on Broadway, anybody for nothing, passes comprehension. It proves this difference between legs and brains—the legs win what the brain and the pocket have'nt sense to keep—dollars—and the world moves.

VIOLA.

THE "MAIL" VS. THE FACTS.

The *Mail*, in a labored article of a column and a half, takes exceptions to our item of a few days since, in regard to the position and record of the Republican party, as a party of the country, upon the Chinese question, and tries to show that that party is and has been opposed to Chinese immigration, notwithstanding the fact, which cannot be got over or explained away, that the record is against it, from the time of its consummation of the Burlingame treaty down to the present time—with its party in power continuously, or until very recently, ever since that time. On the other hand, the Democracy has fought it squarely and presistently, in Congress and out. These remarks may not apply with full force to Republicans on the Pacific Coast. Within the last few months, particularly—that is, since the Kearny agitation—everybody on this coast has apparently united in opposition to the great evil, and in Congress the whole Pacific Coast delegation was a unit in favor of the anti-Chinese bill, which a Republican President vetoed. We are glad, however, to see the *Mail* come out and state itself squarely on the question. But still the great paramount fact remains, that the Republican party has refused, while it alone had the power, to prevent or even mitigate the evil.

The new Constitution if adopted will limit the terms of county officers elected this fall to one year. This provision is made for the purpose of bringing the future biennial elections on the even years. The terms of State officers to be chosen this fall will also for the same reason be only three, instead of four years, but after the next election all the officers will be chosen for the full terms.

In the municipal election held at Sacramento March 11th, the entire Republican ticket was elected. The total vote fell 900 short of a full vote, but the Workingmen polled their full strength.

HAMPTON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

This subject is discussed by U. S. Senator Wade Hampton, late Governor of South Carolina, in a recent number of the *North American Review*, from which the following extract is taken: "My next objection to conferring suffrage on the negro immediately upon his emancipation, was that he was totally incompetent to exercise or even to understand the rights conferred upon him. The injection of such a mass of ignorant and untrained voters into the body politic was the most perilous strain to which our institutions have ever been subjected, and the danger arising from this experiment has not yet passed. It was a crime against the whites of the South to disfranchise them in large part while enfranchising the negro, and thus practically placing all the rights of the former at the mercy of the newly-emancipated slaves. All these difficulties might have been avoided had partial suffrage been adopted in the first instance, and the relations between the two races been allowed to adjust themselves by the unimpeded action of natural laws. This course would have been infinitely better for the negro himself; as it would gradually have trained him in the exercise of the rights of free men, and would have prevented that antagonism between the two races which has resulted, in so many instances, to the injury of the negro. Those who assert that the negro should have been enfranchised have not hesitated to declare that the Indian, the native freeman of America, and the Chinese, who have sought our shores in such numbers, should be debarred of that right. There seems to be some inconsistency in these views, and the advocates of negro enfranchisement should be called on to show why the privilege should be granted to him, the newly emancipated slave, and yet denied to men who have always been free, and who possess more intelligence."

JUDGE ABBOTT ON TILDEN.

Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, will be remembered as one of the members of the Electoral Commission, and that gentleman exonerates Tilden from any complicity in the purchase of Electoral votes by saying: "As far as Governor Tilden's testimony is concerned, I think all fair-minded men, not absolutely carried away by party predjudice, will agree that it will exonorate him of all possible complicity in any attempt to buy the Returning Boards of the Southern States. I think that is the result that thought of the country, without reference to party, will come to. I am bound to say that I think men on both sides will be pleased to believe that Governor Tilden has been exonorated. It would not have been a pleasing thing to any man who loves his country to know that one of the candidates for the highest office in the Government had been besmirched in that way. I think another thing is quite apparent—that no person for who the Democratic party is responsible had anything to do with the attempt to buy the Returning Boards. That an offer of the sale was considered by some over-zealous members of the party may be true, but that is about all there is to it; no sale was even consummated by Democrats."

TARDY JUSTICE.

The Stockton *Herald* says: The massacre of four or five Indians in the vicinity of Mariposa some time ago, seems to be considered a matter of very trivial importance. Although the Grand Jury has taken notice of the affair by indicting six men for that outrage on cultivation and humanity, all that have been caught have been admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. It is plain that Mariposa county will have to pay for a mock trial which will end in the speedy acquittal of the whole gang. It is a melancholy fact that for the three or four dastardly crimes like this, including the Trout Creek massacre of Chinamen at Truckee, and the Georgetown assassination, all committed within the last three years in this State, not a single man has been punished.

The Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The *Post* says: Democrats will pass the Legislative Appropriation bill precisely as it passed the last session. Not an additional "i" will be dotted, or "t" crossed, and the House will do nothing else until the President signs it or rejects it. If he approves it, the Army bill will be passed, and Congress adjourn immediately. If he vetoes it, the Democrats will conclude that no time need be wasted, and will adjourn at once. If another extra session is called, the same programme will be carried out. The Democrats will not yield an inch, and are willing the President should carry on the Government without money if he desires. It is stated that only twenty-five men have agreed to this programme.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The *Herald* interviewed Senator Bayard last night. He thinks the extra session will be short, and general legislation excluded. Two appropriation bills will be passed. The obnoxious war test oath of 1862 will be repealed, which he says excludes nearly the entire white population of the South from the jury box. That a law will be passed "providing for impartial juries," also an amendment of the law permitting the presence of armed forces at elections to keep the peace, and the repeal of those portions of the Revised Statutes which provide for the appointment of Federal officials as supervisors of elections in the several States, and of countless deputy marshals with unlimited power of arrest, with or without process, even while the election is proceeding. Bayard believed these measures will be pressed by the united strength of the Democrats of both Houses.

Royal Wedding.

LONDON, March 14.—The weather the past ten days has been bright and fine, affording every opportunity for preparing at Windsor for the marriage to-day in St. George's Chapel of the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, and Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester and Oxford, and others. The bride was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the service the choir sang the "Hallelujah Chorus," and Mendelsohn's "Wedding March" pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the chapel, while in the long walk a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony.

The Democracy of Yolo.

WEST COTTONWOOD, March 8, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I have just read the letter of Judge Oneal in regard to the plan of holding the next County Convention, and will say right here that I am truly sorry the Democracy seem to be so scattered, vague and uncertain, and nobody to blame. Now the fact is, somebody is to blame; but I do not think it is any true Democrat, but somebody that may perhaps have claimed to be a Democrat, but had no further interest in the party than a desire for an office for himself or some of his friends; and in doing this some of the claims of the truest and best Democrats we have in Yolo county were sacrificed and defeated, after they had received the nomination in good faith from the Convention. This fact is so generally known that it is almost unnecessary to refrain from using the names of several prominent men who have been thus slaughtered in the last few years, and this is one of the reasons why our County Democratic organization is so slimpsy and has so much uncertainty about it. The organization is just in such a fix as no good, sound, square Democrat wants to trust it, neither does the designing intriguing manipulator. First, the true Democrat doesn't wish to be placed in the power of such men as some he has seen and whom he knows has figured influentially in former Democratic County Conventions and were anything but true, loyal Democrats. Secondly, this same individual is afraid that the true Democrat has found out his tricks so well that he cannot win any more, and he is loug and loud in his yells for a new deal, but wants to shuffle the cards himself. This is just about the fix we are in, and I heartily concur with Judge Oneal, that if we are not very careful we will have another defeat. The present condition of our party is not new, but for several years the same state of affairs has existed, with the exception that the real Democrat has found out many of the wires that are placed in the machine for his defeat, and the traitor has never feared before to risk his chances. Many Democrats last year, knowing the situation of our party, signed a petition to the County Central Committee asking them to adopt the Crawford County plan to nominate our candidates, but the petition, I am sorry to say, received very little attention from the Committee, notwithstanding it was signed by several hundred of as good Democrats as Yolo county can produce. Now the plan suggested by Judge Oneal might work all right, but there are grave doubts whether it would not be worse than the old system; and besides, if we have had the proper definition, it is hardly Democratic, for according to the true definition a Democratic institution or government is one that all its members take part in; and now for the whole matter to be placed in the hands of three or four men from each precinct would not be in keeping with the above definition, but directly the reverse, and in all probability would be worse for the party. The Judge says the Crawford plan has been tried repeatedly, has always failed and cannot be depended upon. Now in this I think the Judge is somewhat mistaken, for to my certain knowledge several of the strongest and best organized Democratic counties in the State are now and have been for years past working under that system, and all goes well with the exception that it has demolished all political rings wherever

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

Lightning and Kisses.

The storm is coming on apace;
The trees begin to shiver;
Big drops of rain drum on the pane,
And set me all aquiver;
The clouds are black as ink—Oh—oh!
How vividly it lig tened!
And this premonitory hush:—
Joe, I am sadly frightened.
"No wonder, darling, you're afraid
In such a storm as this is;
But never fear the lightning, dear,
I'll blind your eyes with kisses."

It's driving down upon us now;
The very house is rocking;
Wind-currents roar, rain-torrents pour—
Oh, how my knees are knocking;
The thunders crash and roll as though
The sky had split asunder;
Joe, I shall surely faint away,
I'm so afraid of thunder.
"Darling, you well might faint away
In such a storm as this is;
But never fear the thunder, dear,
I'll silence bring with kisses."

It's such a catching season, Joe,
I'm in a constant panic;
There's that about a thunder-cloud
Which seems almost satanic.
What did you say, Joe?—that you wish
'Twould come on every day so?
You cruel fellow—let me go—
How do you dare to say so?
"Of such a cruel wish, my dear,
The explanation this is;
The grass and grain need frequent rain,
And I—need frequent kisses."

Ellen's Locket; or, Good from Evil.

It was a bright day late in the autumn—one of those days when the air seems laden with the scent of hay and the peculiar and pleasant odor of falling leaves.

Away from these scents, in the very heart of London, stood the Orphanage of St. Ann, and on this morning a long train of children, from the little creature of four summers to the girl of fourteen, were wending their way, two-by-two, across the square where the Home was situated, and which was no thoroughfare.

When they arrived at the further side of the square, there were the pleasure-vans, six in number, drawn up just outside the row of pillars which cut it off from the street.

"It would do anybody's heart good, and make one feel young again, just to look at them," remarked an old lady, who formed one of the little crowd assembled to see the children off for their treat.

The pleasant party at length reached the open country, and, after a delightful drive through grass-grown roads, which might be more aptly called lanes, with the golden-brown, autumnal leaves strewn under the horses' feet, and whirling down upon their heads, they at length reached the gates of the great avenue leading to the grounds which, by the kindness of the owner, Sir George Sommers, had been thrown open for their entertainment. So it was said—but it was rather the kindness of lady Sommers, the young and lovely wife of the baronet.

Sir George, people said, was a cold, stern man, who for years had lived alone in his stately home. It was also rumored that he had met with some trouble through a younger brother, who, straying away from the family traditions, had married beneath him.

However, this was all years before our little tale opens, and Sir George had turned over a new leaf, and since the advent of his young wife, things had gone on differently. He was kinder to his dependants, the frown was seldom seen on his face, and Lady Sommers acted like sunshine on everything and everybody about the place.

She was one of the patronesses of the Orphan Home, and on hearing from the matron that want of funds would for this year hinder the children's treat, she at once proposed to receive them at her own house, and throw open the park-like grounds for their pleasure.

Among all the noise and play of the children, one girl of about thirteen sat apart, and seemed to enjoy it all intensely but quietly.

She was tall for her age, very slender in her make, with a perfectly-formed oval face, a pale-olive complexion, and jet-black glossy hair.

Her eyes were of that lustrous brown almost approaching to black, and the delicately penciled eyebrows gave to the face a refined expression.

The moment the child opened her lips and spoke on any subject of interest to her, the expression of her eyes deepened and her whole face became radiant and full of intellect.

"You seem to enjoy this," said Lady Sommers, as she passed among the children, accompanied by their kind matron, and noticed the girl's speaking eyes.

One of those wonderful flashes came over her face as she first glanced up, and then rose to answer the lady.

"Yes, ma'am," she replied, with a courtesy. "It is all so lovely."

"She has a good face, and lovely eyes," remarked Lady Sommers, as she passed on.

"She has been a very good child, my lady," replied the matron, anxious to do a service to her little charge. "It is just eight years since she came to us," she continued, "and I am anxious—as she has always been a favorite with me—that she should get into a comfortable place."

"Then you intend her for a servant?" asked Lady Sommers.

"Yes, my lady," replied the matron, "if I can get her in somewhere as lady's-maid. Although she is so young, I have had her trained for the duties. She can mend and get up lace with any one; and for dressing hair, the French monsieur who taught her says, he never had so clever a pupil. I am vexed," she continued, "to part with her, but the rules won't allow me to keep her much longer."

"Do you know anything of her parentage?" asked the lady, evidently in deep thought.

"No, my lady; that is just what puzzles me. You may have heard of the loss of the Australian ship, named *Triton*, about eight years since. Well, the only souls saved were a sailor and a child, and that child is the little Ellen you have just been so kind as to notice."

Further conversation on the subject was interrupted by a message for Lady Sommers.

"I wouldn't wonder, Ellen," said the matron, as she met the girl half an hour afterward, "if Lady Sommers would do something for you. She asked me about you."

"I would like to be maid to her, she looks so kind," replied the child.

When the shades of evening were closing down, the children bade adieu to Sunnymead Hall, as the residence of Sir George Sommers was called; and not one of them left without a token of kindness from the lady of the mansion.

Little Ellen had something more than a toy to comfort her, in the hope that she might one day return to live in the beautiful place. And her hope had a good foundation, too; for in one month after her return the joyful news arrived that she was to be prepared by the good matron and sent down as undermaid to Lady Sommers.

It was a joyful day for Ellen when she started in a cab with her neat, new box, and clothes inside it, which she thought, innocently, would last her for ever.

"You know, Felice," said Lady Sommers to her maid, on the day previous to the arrival of Ellen. "I pitied the poor little thing, and I thought, if she were placed under your training for some time, she would be so well able for her duties, I could recommend her to some one who would value her, and where she might find a home for years."

"Yes, my lady. It's just like your goodness, my lady," replied the maid Felice, with the tightening of her thin lips.

"The matron says she can dress hair nicely," continued her mistress. "But she is certain to requre a few hints from you as to other duties; and I hope, Felice, you will be kind to the little orphan, and teach her all that is required."

"Yes, my lady," replied Felice, in a cat-like, purring voice. "I always try to please your ladyship to the best of my poor ability." And, as she gave the finishing touch to her mistress's wavy golden hair, which fell in natural ringlets, she continued: "But she must be very clever at dressing hair before I trust her with yours, my lady."

"On the contrary, I intend to test her skill on mine at once, Felice," replied the lady, good-naturedly.

"Do you, indeed!" muttered Felice, after her mistress had left the room. "Bring a little brat here to supplant me! I'll take care she goes pretty soon, and not to quite so comfortable a place as the Orphan Home."

After Ellen's arrival Felice appeared to be her friend; but she narrowly watched the child, to find, if possible, any apparent sullenness in her which she might twist into rebellion.

No task she could give was too difficult for her patience—no fault-finding where no fault was due could provoke the child to retort or resent the injustice; and at length Felice saw, with mortification, the little maid steal, day by day, into her lady's good graces.

About this time little articles which a child might fancy began to disappear.

Now it would be a bright ribbon, now a pair of my lady's gloves, which she had liked, and would be likely to miss; again a few yards of valuable lace, or sweetmeats from the housekeeper's room. The pretty thefts were so well timed that no one in the large household could be definitely accused; but the atmosphere of the once bright home began to be oppressive for every one.

Poor Ellen! time was telling upon her, at all events; for, instead of the quiet, contented look she at first wore, her face paler than ever, had a drawn, careworn expression, and great dark circles were visible round the beautiful eyes, from which the light seemed gone.

This change was owing to the hints of Felice, who, while professing not to believe it herself, told Ellen that the whole household believed her guilty of theft.

To her sensitive nature the inability of her proving her innocence was torture; and when at length Lady Sommers kindly represented to her that she was very much disappointed in hearing the evil report, but owing to the interest she felt in her, she would try her a little longer, Ellen quite broke down, and, falling on her knees, declared her innocence.

"I would very much rather believe you, my poor child," said the lady, kindly; "and, indeed, I do not understand why you should take what does not belong to you, as I believe you have everything here you can want; but the strange and unaccountable thing is that none of this happened before you came to the place; and Felice tells me you have been frequently down to the village, and seem to know people there."

A strange sudden light came over the girl's face, as she exclaimed:

"Why, my lady, Felice sent me herself with letters and packets to a brother of hers who lives there, and begged me to tell no one of it; and as she was so good to me," said the child, deprecatingly, "I did as I was bid; and oh, perhaps I should not have told you, my lady!"

"Perhaps not, from Felice's point of view; but I think it has given me a clew to the mystery."

From this day there was a marked change in the manner of Lady Sommers to Ellen. She was kinder than ever she had been, and employed the little maid more frequently about her person. To Felice she was more reserved, and, in fact, she was quietly watching that clever person, and mentally comparing the story told by her of Ellen with the one told by the child in explanation.

The crafty Felice noted this change, and determined to take some more certain method of ruining Ellen in the regard of her mistress than the petty thefts she had represented her guilty of, and which she found, somehow, had not the desired effect.

She had been in the habit of stealthily visiting the little room of the orphan, always hoping to find her box open, but had never succeeded. Passing one day, she glanced in, and to her delight, she saw that the key was left in the lock.

"Ah, Miss Ellen," she said to herself, "at last I can get you out of my way, and I'll do it, too."

She glided into the room, first listening, to find if any one approached. To turn the key and open the box was the work of a moment. With eager hands she turned over the articles of clothing it contained, and producing a little case from her pocket, such as might inclose a bracelet or brooch, she was about to fold it up in a handkerchief of the child, and slip it into the bottom of the box, when her eye caught some glittering object. She at once picked it up, and found it was a plain gold locket. An exclamation of delight almost escaped her, as, on opening it, she saw before her the features of Sir George Sommers, only, as she concluded, taken when he was a much younger man; and a malicious smile of triumph crept over her face as she saw on the opposite side the likeness of a young and lovely girl.

"Ha!" she hissed between her teeth. "This will not only prove the little saint a thief, but give my lady a pleasant surprise also. I see why Sir George made no fuss about the loss of this; better lose it than have my lady know he had it in his possession."

She put the little case back in her pocket, and replacing the locket in the box, shut and locked it, remarking, as she did so, "There is no occasion to put you in now," and silently glided out of the room.

In about a week after this event the housekeeper came to Lady Sommers with a very long face, and represented that the butler had lost some silver spoons, and he wished a search made in the house,

"As long as it was only trifling things, my lady," she said, "I didn't want to trouble you about it; but Mr. Pard says as he's not a-goin' to have his pantry meddled with, and he'll have an investigation."

Both Mrs. Brown and Mr. Pard were old and trusted servants, and Lady Sommers was vexed and alarmed to find that matters had come to this point.

"What does Mr. Pard propose to do?" asked the lady.

"Why, my lady," replied the woman, "he just bid me ask you if you or Sir George would object to him an' me takin' a general search in the servants' wing. They all indeed wish it. The housemaid, the cook, the parlormaid—all declare they won't lie under any suspicion to take away their characters; an' Mr. Pard says, my lady, as no one left the house since he missed them but one, an' he knows that one, an' means to charge her straight after the search, if we find nothin'."

"Well, I have no objection," replied Lady Sommers, "Do what you think right in the matter; only let Mr. Pard take care not to accuse an innocent person."

The search was gone through, Ellen giving up the key of her box, as the others had done, to Mr. Pard, who, with Mrs. Brown, made the tour of inspection, accompanied, to his annoyance, by Felice. The moment Ellen's box was opened she watched intently to see what effect the discovery of the locket would have. After every article was taken out it was found.

Felice pounced upon it instantly and declared it to belong to her lady, and that she would at once give it to her.

While she rushed off, Mr. Pard, who seemed suddenly struck dumb, now recovered himself and exclaimed:

"Well, I never! Who'd a-thought it! But still I won't believe it."

Lady Sommers was seated in her dressing-room where Felice entered, and Ellen had just given the finishing touches to her toilet by placing a crimson rose among the golden waves of her hair.

"May I speak to your ladyship alone?" asked Felice, with scarcely-concealed impatience.

"You may go now, Ellen," said her mistress, kindly, "as you have finished, I believe."

Scarcely had the door closed behind the little maid, when Felice exclaimed, at the same time handing the locket open to Lady Sommers:

"I knew she was a thief, my lady. Here is a locket, which I know is Sir George's, just now found in her box. I brought it to you myself, as I thought you might not like the others to see the likeness inside."

"And why not?" asked Lady Sommers, proudly; at the same time as she gazed her bright face visibly paled, and, without another word, she walked out of the room.

As she left the door she was met by Sir George's valet, who came to tell her his master waited for her in the drawing-room—they were going to a party at a neighbor's some miles off.

She scarcely heard the man, but rushed on into the drawing room, and presenting the likeness to Sir George, asked him if he had long lost it.

She held it toward him open in her hand. Sir George gave one glance, and then with every particle of color gone from his face, leaving it pale as marble, he exclaimed, while he clenched his hand and leant heavily on the table for support:

"Good heavens! my dear brother and his wife!"

When he had sufficiently recovered himself, he inquired where it had been found, and Ellen was at once called.

"It is my dear father and mother," answered the child. "The matron told me it was tied round my neck when I was saved from drowning, and I have taken care of it ever since."

"So, then, you are my niece!" exclaimed the kind Lady Sommers. "And I am very glad of it," she said, as she stooped down and kissed the child.

Sir George soon satisfied himself by inquiries that Ellen was the child of the brother whom his severity had driven, with his young wife, to seek a home in a foreign land; and this child, of whose existence he was not before aware, was now to him not only a sacred trust, but a means of atoning for the harshness he only repented of when he heard of the loss of the ship his brother sailed in.

The tricks of Felice were now found out by the help of good Mr. Pard, who declared he "had always known Miss Helen was uncommon, and no thief anyhow." She was of course, dismissed, at once, though without any punishment but what a guilty conscience and loss of character might bring her.

Our Ellen was educated, and is now the heiress and sole representative of the House of Sommers, as Lady Sommers has no children.

Let us hope that all evil plans of the kind may have as happy an ending, and all evil plotters may as signally fail in their designs.

"What's the woman charged with?" said the court. "She's a dead beat and vagrant, your Honor," said the officer who arrested her. Then the woman spoke up, and said: "If I can prove I'm *all right* will your Honor let me go?" "Of course," said the court. "Then," said the prisoner, "here is the family Bible, by which you'll see I'm Moll Wright—." "Saw my leg off," shouted the officer, who saw the point, "if she hasn't beat the court, too." And the court rubbed its nose with its forefinger and gently remarked, "Discharge the prisoner."

There is no real use in riches, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.—*Bacon.*

The Dog Which Resumed.

There was a time when the man who exhibited a ten dollar gold piece in a Detroit restaurant would command the respect of a small State Convention, but resumption has killed all that. Yesterday forenoon when a traveler for an Eastern crockery house entered a Griswold street restaurant with a half-eagle on the tip of his right fore finger, the show didn't cause any one to look around a second time. The traveler came in for a nip, and he presently offered to "head or tail" with any other thirsty customer. Just as a man stepped forward, the milkwoman, who supplies the restaurant with four or five gallons of milk per day, came in, accompanied by her dog. A whole chapter might be written on the lean-sided, ravenous-looking old Towser, who acknowledged her authority, but it is useless to go behind the returns. The woman was talking with the man at the counter, when the traveler gave his gold-piece a toss, and the other fellow cried out: "Heads!" The dog probably thought an oyster on the half-shell was being tossed up for his benefit, and he took measures accordingly. When the gold-piece came down to a certain point it was "taken in" by the canine with neatness and dispatch. One spring and one gulp did the business, and he looked around to see where the others were coming from.

"Heavens and earth! but that brute has swallowed my ten dollars!" cried the traveler, as soon as he could work his jaws.

"Kill him! Kill him!" shouted the three or four men at the bar.

"Who talks of killing my dog?" inquired the woman, as she turned around.

"He has swallowed my money—my ten dollars!" explained the agent. "It was a gold-piece, and he gulped it right down! I must have it back!"

"But don't you dare lay your hand on Towser!" warned the woman. "If you was throwing money around it wasn't his fault, and I won't have him hurt!"

"I'll buy him—I'll give you a dollar for him!" replied the agent.

"We don't run to cheap dogs out on the Pontiac road," said the woman as she shook her head. "The price of that dog is $15.

"But—but—he's got my $10!"

"I can't help that. If you want to buy him you can kill him, but as long as he's my dog I'll quote the law to any man who lays a hand on him!"

The traveler offered five—six—seven and eight dollars, one bid after another, but the woman was firm, and a corrugated stove-pipe elbow was nowhere compared to the sad wrinkles on the traveler's face, as he saw the milk-wagon rattle away and Towser take his place under the axle-tree.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Accommodating.

Mr. Burdette, the humorist of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, in describing his adventures while traveling on railroads, thus sets forth the unreasonableness of certain passengers:

A woman with three bird-cages and a little girl has just got on the train. She arranges the three bird-cages on a seat, and then she and the little girl stand up in the aisle and she glares around upon the ungallant men who remain glued to their seats and look dreamily out of the window.

I bend my face down to the tablet and write furiously, for I feel her eyes fastened upon me. Somehow or other, I am always the victim in cases of this delicate nature. Just as I expected. She speaks, fastening her commanding gaze upon me:

"Sir, would it be asking too much if I begged you to let myself and my little girl have that seat? A gentleman can always find a seat so much more easily than a lady."

And she smiled. Not the charming-est kind of a smile. It was too triumphant to be very pleasing. Of course I surrendered. I said,—

"Oh, certainly, certainly. I could find another seat without any trouble."

She thanked me, and I crawled out of my comfortable seat, and gathered up overcoat, my manuscript, my shawl-strap package, my valise, and my over-shoes, and she and the little girl went into the vacant premises as soon as the writ of ejectment had been served, and they looked happy and comfortable.

Then I stepped across the aisle; I took up those bird-cages and set them along on top of the coal box, and sat down on the seat thus vacated.

I apologetically remarked to the woman, who was gazing at me with an expression that boded trouble, that "it was much warmer for the canaries up by the stove."

She didn't say anything, but she gave me a look that made it much warmer for me, for about five minutes, than the stove can make it for the canaries. I don't believe she likes me, and I am uncomfortably confident that she disapproves of my conduct.

Boston culcha has brought about a novel tragedy. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson both entertained the belief that each was the intellectual superior of the other, and, as they could not agree upon the point themselves, they betook themselves to a phrenologist and engaged his services to decide the question for them. The man of science accordingly examined the craniums of husband and wife, and as the result of his investigation proclaimed that Mrs. Wilson intellectually was the better man of the two, and was naturally entitled to leadership in the family. Mr. Wilson's refined Bostonian organization was greatly shocked by this intelligence, and "he weepingly declared that he had made the most serious blunder of his life in marrying a woman who knew more than he did;" whereupon he proceeded to put an end to his own life and that of Mrs. Wilson. The phrenologist was evidently right.

The extremely minute forms of animal life called bacteria have long been the subject of investigation by the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, an English clergyman, who has lately succeeded in sketching and measuring the forms of these almost atomic creatures. Work of this kind, of course, can be done only with the microscope, and the semi-transparent structures which this investigator has thus measured and delineated are but the two hundred thousandth part of an inch in diameter.

Words are good, but there is something better. The best is not to be explained by words. The spirit in which we act is the chief matter. Action can only be understood and represented by the spirit. No one knows what he is doing while he is acting rightly, but of what is wrong we are always conscious. —*Goethe.*

A Turkish Courtship.

In Turkey a man can choose his wife or he may buy her. Marriage by choice is union with a free-born girl of Mussulman parentage. Marriage by purchase is that which is contracted either with slaves, or girls reputed to be such. But as the man cannot personally court a free-born girl, his mother does it for him. A French book tells how the mother of Izzet Bey found him a wife:

She makes it her first business to inform herself about the young marriageable girls who might suit her son. This information she gets from her friends, her acquaintances, and also among those women who make it a trade of carrying the gossip of the day from house to house.

Furnished with the addresses of a certain number of marriageable girls, she gets into her carriage, and knocks at the doors of certain habitations.

No previous notice of such visit is necessary. Still less does it enter into her plans to furnish herself with a letter of introduction.

She is sure, whenever she may present herself, of the most warm and courteous welcome.

Custom has decreed that it shall be at the moment when the slaves approach to take off her veil and cloak that she tells them of the object of her visit.

The young girl's mother made aware of the object of the visit, makes haste to join the stranger, and place herself by her side on the divan.

Already, however, she has given her commands that the young lady shall be dressed, and her hair arranged with all possible care, in order to produce a first startling effect upon the mother of her future husband.

The young girl enters. Blushing and embarrassed, with uncertain step, she approaches the stranger, bending downward with graceful action, in order to seize and then to kiss the hem of her garment.

She then retires a few steps and remains standing in the humble attitude of a slave subjected to the inspection of a purchaser.

As soon as Izzet's mother has set eyes upon the young girl the first words which escape her are: "*Mach Allah! Mach Allah!*" the meaning of which is, "A miracle from God! a miracle from God!"

After the inevitable "*Mach Allah!*" a minute examination of the young girl begins. Izzet's mother, with the eye of an expert, begins her examination with the face, and exclaims, with enthusiasm:

"*Mach Allah!* madame, your daughter is like the moon, the full moon! How black are her eyes and her hair. *Mach Allah!* Her hair reaches down to her feet; her well-rounded figure is perfect; and what a skin, like ivory. *Mach Allah!* Were she a slave she would be well worth a thousand purses!" (about £4,000.)

The young girl retires; money matters are hinted at, but nothing definite is settled, for upon leaving the house Izzet's mother immediately goes elsewhere for the purpose of enacting a similar comedy,

No sooner is the old lady at home than she repairs to her son, who is full of fun and cajolery, anxious to know the result of the proceedings.

She then tells all that has occurred on her tour of inspection. One by one she enumerates the houses she has visited, and the fair houris she has seen.

In such-and-such a family there was a "sweet blonde," yet one who in certain respects is hardly suitable. In another I have seen a charming creature, daughter of a rich Egyptian merchant.

Yet the mothor does not feel disposed to receive a son-in-law into her establishment; her object is to get rid of her daughter.

"Oh, my dear boy," cries the mother, with emotion, "I think I have really found the wife you want. She is the daughter of Hadji Usam Effendi, whose house is on the El Meidan. She is pretty; she is charming."

Then follows in detail such a description of her person as I have already given to my readers. Naturally such a portrait inflames the young man's imagination, who already dreams of Paradise.

"In a word, dear Izzet," says she, "to cut short all inquiry, she is a real gem. As to her connections, all I can say is, that the young man would be in good luck who enters such a family."

The introduction of steam tramways on highways has proved quite satisfactory, says the London *Times*, on the public roads in Portugal. The running speed, it says, has been from eight to ten miles an hour. But in special cases a speed equal to twenty or twenty-five miles an hour is attained; the gradients or hills over which the trains are taken have a rise of one in twenty, and the curves or corners around which they run have a radius of twenty yards. Trains consisting of seven closely packed carriages have been successfully worked under the above exceptional conditions between Lisbon and Cintra, and also between Lisbon and Torres Vedras, and in local districts near Lisbon still longer and heavier trains have been run. They are under the easiest and most perfect control on the steepest hills, and are worked among the ordinary movements of public road traffic with a wonderful freedom from accident.

PETROLEUM.—The stock of this staple product in the oil region of Pennsylvania is estimated at four and a half million barrels. Petroleum goes by the other or modified names of naptha or liquid bitumen, and it is by no means the product of this country solely. It is indigenous in various countries, and was known to the ancients. The historian Herodotus refers to it, and it was found in the island of Zante, where a spring was supposed to have been flowing in his time for a thousand years. In the first century it was used as a substitute for oil in Sicily. Although it is found in Japan, Burmah, Persia, on the shores of the Caspian, in Siberia, Italy, and France, yet the United States yields six times as much as all the world beside. The first borings in this country were made in 1859. In that year 82,000 barrels were obtained, while in 1872 there was a product of 7,000,000 barrels.

"Maria! Maria! please let me in," said a man to his wife who was looking out of the window watching him trying to open the door with a toothpick, "I'sh tread on my key, and it's all flattened out."

Led By a Child.

A remarkable exclamation is attributed to Daniel Webster on the death of one of his children. "Thou art my ancestor, my son, and stand'st in heaven's account the oldest." Not only in an earlier experience of death and eternity, but in the heavenly life that is in a pure heart, children may often be said to be older and wiser than their parents.

Mr. H——, a Boston teamster, became addicted to intemperate drinking when a young man. He followed it for twenty years with no intermission save in the spells of sickness caused by his evil habit.

Being strong and athletic, he could drink long and deeply without intoxication. This seeming impunity led him to enormous excesses. The effect was the inevitable pain,—the drunkard's penalty. Every now and then he was obliged to leave his work, and for days would suffer excruciatingly. From these attacks he recovered only to begin again the same career of intemperance.

When appetite was to be gratified, he cared for neither man nor God. The quantities of liquor he consumed gradually increased till the expense wasted nearly all his earnings.

His wife was a worthy woman, and as he testified in better days, "always a good angel" to him; but she could not stop him in his evil course. He grew profane and cruel at home as poverty came upon him.

His son copied his father's vices. Still the reckless man continued to drink. When the effects of his last and longest debauch prostrated him, no more was needed to complete the wretchedness of the situation. Sickness, disgrace, want and *winter*, all together.

Mr. H—— had one little crippled daughter four years old, whom he loved,—possibly the only being in the world who could awake his tenderness. As he lay groaning on his miserable bed, this child would say,—

"Papa, you won't drink any more when you get well, will you?" She had found out what it was that caused his terrible sickness.

The plaintive words cut him to the heart, and hearing her repeat them every day made his remorse so great that it surpassed his bodily anguish.

Another voice was added to the little girl's appeal. It was the winter when the great "Tabernacle" meetings were held in Boston in the south part of the city. One day when Mr. H—— was getting better, but still was too weak to work, his intemperate son came in with an unusual expression on his face. He had been to one of the Tabernacle "Gospel temperance" services, became interested, and had signed the pledge. He begged his father to go out and attend a meeting, too.

The request was warmly seconded by the rest of the family, and finally the man consented. Surrounded by friends who showed him Christ as his helper, he found strength to give up his vicious habits, and to give them up forever.

From that moment the man began the world anew. Health returned to his frame, and plenty and happiness to his home. Nearly three years have passed since then, and only the other day he told this story with deep feeling at a crowded meeting in Fall River.

His reformed son, who, under God, led the way for him, is now studying for the ministry. Towards all who befriended him in his darkest hour the redeemed man's heart is warm; but is it strange if its warmest place is kept for the dear child whose pleading first wakened him to real repentance?

Luxurious New York.

New York impresses one who sees it for the first time, or who comes back to it after a long absence, as a luxurious town. There is, of course, more apparent luxury of dress than in Europe. The ladies here have, from the earliest foundation of the republic, been famous for wearing fine clothes in public. These rich robes, these costly and elegant furs, these dainty bonnets, these four-button gloves, and these shops filled with elaborate and useless *bric-a-brac*, all give the impression that life here is exceedingly brilliant; and expenditure perhaps on too lavish a basis. Neither Paris nor London give the same impression in any one quarter of luxury. In those cities it is walled in so that the public cannot see it; but here the stately homes are surrounded by no such lofty barriers, and the inmates of those homos do not assume any mock plainness when they go upon the street. Up town the shops grow year by year more palatial. Tiffany's is quite remarkable, and the collection of ladies seen there cannot be surpassed on this continent for beauty and grace. Costly cut flowers diffuse their delicate fragrance, elaborate *cafes* and restaurants, and long lines of carriages before them at lunch hour, speak of luxurious habits. There are thousands of idlers who seem to enjoy their idleness, and in some mysterious manner to make it pay. People up town in New York appear converted to the European idea that life was made to be enjoyed, and if there is a kind of feverishness in their amusements, it is because they get it from the nervous ways of the down town people, who make the money for the up-town splendor. Every one looks worried down town. The pallor of faces and the feverishness of demeanor are as marked as the rich material and fashionable cut of the garments worn by the dollar-seekers. A man clambers into an omnibus, and sits absorbed in thought until he reaches Wall street, when he pops out of his seat as if shot from a gun, and dives into some dingy-looking office with a disturbed and anxious air. New York is cosmopolitan. The ways and customs of East, West, and South, are liberally represented here; so are those of England and continental countries. One cannot be here more than two days without discovering that he is in the midst of interesting people from the four corners of the globe. The broad-hatted Southerner, clad in tight-fitting black broadcloth coat and trousers, elbows the trim Bostonian and the loose-jointed, unkempt Westerner. Thousands of men come here from far-away cities expecting to be enriched in business. They get stranded, and if they are not broken up at once, they remain stranded until their lives end. People come, fail, and go away or die, with marvellous rapidity. The successful ones seem as much astonished that they have reached port safely, after seeing so many shipwrecks, as those who envy them are.—*Home Journal.*

It takes a great deal of grief to kill a woman just after she has got a new seal-skin sacque.

C. F. GRISWOLD
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.

THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT jalw

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. seldw

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
fe10w

Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.
Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
no24w.

H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest Prench pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
ja10w

HURRAH FOR MADISON!
A. HAINES'
New Departure!
Having moved into my NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, I have resolved to change my system of selling goods and henceforih sell only
FOR CASH!
It will be seen that by adopting this method I am enabled to
SELL MUCH CHEAPER
Than any *other House in the Town* and also to keep
MUCH BETTER GOODS!
My stock, as heretofore, will consist of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.
Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident I can satisfy the most fastidious customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.
The Cash System is the Only System.
Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.
A. HAINES,
no2w Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO.
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1wly BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The applicants for registration now number about 60 a day.

A new weekly commercial paper is to be published in the city.

During the past week there were 74 deaths in the city—50 males and 24 females.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The First Hebrew Benevolent Society has decided not to give its annual ball this year.

During the week past Treasurer Hubert has paid out to the account of various funds the sum of $142,590.

The *El Capitan* is raised and will soon be ready for repairs preparatory to her place in the ferry route again.

Of the 847 new registrations on the city register prior to March 1st, 213 are from Ireland and 107 from Germany.

The Poundkeeper reports that during February, 400 dogs were impounded. The receipts amounted to $92 90.

The application for a reduction of bail in the case of J. C. Duncan has been denied and the prisoner remanded to the County Jail.

Two hundred gunny sacks, supposed to be stolen, were found recently in the possession of some boys who were trying to sell them.

Rev. Otis Gibson has petitioned the Board of Supervisors to accord a larger space in the City Cemetery for the burial of Christian Chinese.

The Young Women's Christian Association netted $1466.40 from their Platt's Hall lunches, and have received a donation of $500 from Charles Crocker.

Some temperance people are said to be averse to the adoption of the new constitution on account of the failure to insert a local option clause by the convention.

Carl Vogt has addressed a communication to the Board of Supervisors recommending that steps be taken for the cremation of dead bodies for the benefit of humanity.

The suit of the government vs. W. S. Chapman, to set aside a patent to land on which the Geyser springs are located, has been submitted in the United States Circuit Court.

License Collector Sinton reports that his collections for January and February of this year were $71,874.10, against $67,962 75 for the same months of last year, or a gain of $3,911.35.

Our merchandise and produce exports by sea last month were valued at $2,200,900, which was $125 000 in excess of the previous month, though $120,000 less than for the corresponding month last year.

During the year 1878 $27,533,600 in dividends was disbursed by local corporations, the banks paying $5,465,000; the insurance companies, $437,000; the mining companies, $19,-119,700, and miscellaneous companies, $2,511,-900.

The circulation of the Odd Fellows' Library in February was as follows: Romance, 8,216; history, 293; magazines, 304; poetry and drama, 216; biography, 258; voyages and travels, 304; science and art, 233; theology, 30; belles lettres, 375. Total, 10,226.

There has been opened at the southeast corner of Oak and Franklin streets, a Hospital by the Pacific Dispensary, where sick children will be received for medical treatment. The Resident Physician, Dr. Elizabeth A. Follansbee, will be in attendance every day till noon to receive applications.

The pay-roll of the Board of Education last month was as follows: Teachers' salaries, $58,-127, janitors' salaries, $3,269; rents, $591; water, $5; Secretary and two assistants, $500; teamster, $250; head carpenter, $150; general jobber, $100; two janitors, $165, making in all a total of $63,158.

The decision of Judge Morrison that Mrs. Clara S. Foltz must be admitted as a student of the Hastings Law College is not to be accepted by the Regents of the College without a further effort. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, and for this purpose Judge Morrison has granted a stay of proceedings.

The collectors, revenue officers, and others, made a descent the other day on a tobacco store on Market street. Forty thousand unstamped boxes were found in the store, and in the factory in the rear a large number of boxes were discovered, on which the stamps remained uncanceled. The store was closed up and a revenue officer placed in charge.

The City and County Attorney has not yet matured an opinion on the legality of the proposed ordinance prohibiting dramatic representations of sacred subjects, framed with a view of suppressing the "Passion Play." The Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors has considered the ordinance and decided to report in favor of its adoption.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars have set apart $2000 to promote the interest of the cause by means of lectures. To this end G. W. Blain, G. W. C. T., of Kentucky, will visit this coast, arriving here about the first of April, and remain in and around San Francisco for two months. He has the reputation of being one of the most eloquent lecturers in the Order.

There were extensive failures last week among wholesale and retail dry goods merchants. The most notable is that of the firm of Goodchaux Brothers & Co. A careful examination of their affairs reveals the fact that the assets only amount to $475,000, of which $75,-000 is in the stock and the balance in book accounts, notes, etc. The liabilities are placed at over $1,000,000.

Internal revenue officers seized the tobacco manufactory of Bernard Rosenthal, for delinquent taxes and violation of internal revenue laws. The proprietor is charged with carrying on the business of manufacturing and removing tobacco and cigarettes without placing upon the packages the requisite stamps, and with refilling tobacco boxes. The officers secured about 20,000 cigars, 75,000 cigarettes and 1000 pounds of tobacco, the value of which is estimated at $1000.

The interior of the Post Office has been remodeled. All business will be transacted with the public around a court or hall, such as obtaining or depositing mail matter, sale of stamps and money orders, registration of letters, etc. A door for ingress and egress has been opened on the Battery street side, with the same street entrance as that leading to the Custom House. As soon as the officers now occupying the building used as an Appraiser's Store move into the new office, the old building will be used for Post Office purposes.

A new association under the title of the "California Bureau of Information" is about to be incorporated. It is proposed to organize with a capital stock of $1000,000, divided into 10,000 shares valued at $100 each, but to be disposed of at $10 each, payable in monthly instalments of one dollar; that branch offices be established in New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, London and Hamburg. The purpose of the association to be able to give accurate information to intending immigrants of the value, quality and price of lands which can be obtained in this State.

Twenty-seven property owners on Shotwell, Folsom, Valencia, Bartlett, Guerrero, San Jose avenue, and Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets have sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors complaining that hordes of boys who play ball in their vicinity have rendered their lives almost unbearable. In the pathetic words of the complaint, "Our premises are overrun by them (boys), flowers and plants trampled upon and destroyed, and our property damaged in many ways," and "the noises that they make yelling and cheering, accompanied by swearing, * * * make the annoyance unbearable beyond measure." The property-owners pray for a prohibitory ordinance.

During the month of February there were 516 arrivals at this port by sea and 946 departures, making an excess in departures of 431. There were 108 arrivals from China and 259 departures. Of the 415 departures for Australia and the Hawaiian Islands 115 were Chinese. The overland movement comprised 1,910 arrivals and 1,679 departures. This leaves a net gain by both routes of exactly 400. During the past two months of the year there were 1,388 arrivals by sea and 1,796 departures, while there were 1,438 arrivals by the overland route and 3,000 departures. The net gain by both routes was, therefore, 1,030.

Ah Fook was placed at the bar of the United States Circuit Court one day last week, accused of having had, on the 1st of January, fifty cigars in his possession which were unstamped. He pleaded not guilty, and when asked how soon he would be ready for trial responded that he was prepared then, and would like to proceed immediately, as he was suffering from a loathsome disease.

"What is it?" asked the Judge, somewhat seriously.

"Leprosy," replied Ah Fook, with imperturbable calmness.

This announcement caused some consternation. Spectators shot out of the room as if smitten with the disease, and Assistant United States District Attorney Van Duzer immediately entered a *nolle prosequi*, and had the man discharged.

Ah Fook made an effectual plea.—*Call*.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Elihu Burrett is dead.

The importation of neat cattle from England is prohibited.

The *City of Peking* left Yokohama Wednesday for San Francisco.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £474,000 the past week.

An Electric Light Company has been formed at Shanghai, China.

Trade dollars are received at a discount of three per cent in New York.

Specie in the bank of France increased 5,-30 ,000 francs the past week.

Horatio C. Buchard has entered upon his duties as Director of the Mint.

The remains of Bayard Taylor were expected in New York this week.

Great damage is being done in Hungary by the overflow of the river Theiss.

Ann Eliza Young has written a letter to Mrs. President Hayes in regard to Mormonism.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, has decided to make his home in Arizona.

The widow and daughter of Bayard Taylor have returned from Germany to New York.

The New York *World's* correspondent says that Ben Butler is against Chinese Immigration.

It is rumored that the Zulus have annihilated the entire force of Colonel Pearson, 1,-200 men.

The German Reichstag has approved the international postal treaty relative to registered letters.

The new steamer *State of California* has sailed from Philadelphia for Portland, Or., via San Francisco.

The New York *Tribune* thinks another Anti-Chinese bill will be introduced at the extra session of Congress.

A dispatch from Lahore says that gloomy accounts have been received of suffering from famine in Cashmere.

A fiendish outrage is reported from Tennessee—on one side a party of masked men and on the other an aged negro.

In the House of Commons, London, March 7th, a motion in favor of female suffrage was rejected by a vote of 217 to 103.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the Kansas Pacific Road, and hereafter they will be operated as one.

Commander Cheyne, of the British Navy, is making efforts to organize an expedition to reach the North Pole by balloons.

A new cabinet has been formed for the approved by the King of Spain. Its character gives the Liberals much surprise.

The Indiana Legislature, which failed to pass appropriation bills, has been called for an extra session by Governor Williams.

A dispatch from Rome says that the official list of Cardinals to be created at the next consistory includes the name of Dr. Newman.

In order to pass under the East River bridge at New York, the ship *Three Brothers*, of California, had to house her topgallant masts.

The damage by the recent storm in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, is estimated at 4,000,000 francs. In Lausanne district 400,000 trees were destroyed.

The Tweed mansion at Greenwich, Conn., built with money plundered from New York City, has been sold by Mrs. Tweed to a New York broker for $75,000.

In the Legislature of New York House of Representatives, a few days ago, a resolution was adopted thanking the President for vetoing the Anti-Chinese bill.

The Russian Government has discovered a plot to forcibly liberate the imprisoned Nihilists, and it is said it has proofs of revolutionary designs of the prisoners.

Forty-eight citizens of Natchitoches (La.) have been cleared by the Grand Jury of charges of conspiracy during the late elections and liberated from prison.

A number of Japanese officials, belonging to the Educational Department, are shortly to proceed to Europe and England, to investigate the Western method of teaching.

It is intimated that President Hayes will follow the precedent set by President Grant, and expend only such portion of the river and harbor appropriation as he deems wise.

It is reported by the New York *World* that the *Herald* has reduced the price of composition to forty cents per thousand, and that the paper will be sold for two cents per copy.

The Zulus, in South Africa, have been defeated in a battle with the British. The English report that they now desire peace on terms consistent with tribal independence.

The City of Columbus (O.), which was threatened with destruction by incendiaries, has been patrolled at night by about 1,000 police, militia and citizens. No more fires have occurred.

A ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, costing about $100,000,000, is in contemplation. The International Congress having the enterprise in charge will meet in Paris on the 15th of May.

Congress adjourned on the 4th inst. at 12 o'clock. The closing sessions were stormy. Some important appropriation bills failed to pass. The President has called an extra session to meet on the 18th.

The Cuban Government has advised municipalities to establish public schools for colored children, and whenever this cannot be promptly done, colored children should be admitted to white schools.

Gossips have it that Evarts will be nominated Minister to London, in place of Welsh, who, they say, wants to come home. It is said that Evarts has become weary of the monotony of the State Department.

It is announced from Washington that in the extra session of Congress, soon to meet, Senator Jones, of Nevada, will introduce a new Anti-Chinese bill so modified that the President's objections to the one vetoed will be obviated.

From the province of Shansi, China, where the famine prevailed, deplorable accounts have been received. Vast tracts of land are uncultivated, numbers of villages are in ruins, many towns almost deserted, and heaps of human bodies lie unburied.

A famine is raging in the most fertile portion of Bolivia, the district of Cochakamba. In different localities of the department from eight to ten persons die daily of starvation. In one small town two hundred and six persons died from want of food, in twenty days.

A dispatch from New York says that the Chinese bill excitement has entirely died out. The *World* is the only paper referring to the subject, which it does thus: "Up to the hour of going to press there was no official announcement of the secession of California."

Shere Ali, the King of Afghanistan, who fled from Cabul on the approach of the British army, is dead. Yakoob Khan, his son, will probably be his successor. The war still continues. The snow is favoring the hostile tribes and embarrassing the English. The Cabul Ambassadors are appealing to Russia for help.

Senator Sargent has accepted an invitation tendered him by the Secretary of the Navy to take an extended sea voyage for the benefit of his health, on the school-ship *Saratoga*, which will leave Annapolis about the first of April, with the graduating class of the Naval Academy, for a cruise of four months, to Madeira, the Cape de Verde Islands, Gibraltar, etc. His return to California will therefore be deferred until late in the summer.

A number of wealthy citizens of Cincinnati are greatly excited over reports of a strike of gold in an Idaho mine, of which they are owners. Their information states that a very rich vein of gold has been reached on the 200-foot level, and that it furnishes ore yielding from $1,500 to $2,500 per ton in gold and silver. The vein increased in size and richness as it was worked, and it is regarded by those in charge as one of the richest gold mines in the country.

A Washington dispatch, speaking of the extra session of Congress, called to meet on the 18th, says: There is reason to believe that the President's message to Congress will be brief and confined to the subjects for which it will be convened, and that he will at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, ask that measures be adopted for an increase of the revenue, it having been decreased to the extent of $10,000,000 by the passage of the Tobacco bill. The Secretary said to-day, that but for this he would have $28,000,000 of surplus revenue with which to pay the arrears of pensions recently authorized by Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports embrace 138 barrels to Mexico; 40 to Marita; 397 to Panama; 1947 to Central America; 7438 to China, and 154 to Japan. Total 10,114 barrels, a small amount. The local demand is only moderate, and the market dull under ample stocks. The inward movement is small, and local mills are not pressing to their full capacity. Oregon arrivals are very light and the stocks of these and also of Walla Walla brands are much reduced. The market is steady as previously quoted.

We quote, Superfine common, $4 00@$4 12½; Superfine, $4 25@$4 37½; extra superfine, $4 50@$4 62½; choice and extra choice, $5 12½@$5 37½; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 12½.

WHEAT—Exports since March the first are only four or five cargoes. There are now nearly twenty ships of about 40,000 tons carrying capacity loading, and many of them are nearly full, or have their loads in sight. Freights are very firm and continually advancing. Nearly all masters now ask 50s to Cork. Foreign markets are firmer than heretofore, and the demand although only consumptive is very active. This improvement quite offsets the higher freight rates and keeps our market steady, choice lots being readily salable at full figures. Farmers generally are willing to realize and get stocks out of the way of the incoming crop. The business is mostly done in the interior, and receipts here are mostly such, purchases coming forward to go on board ship.

We quote superfine, $1 50@$1 55; fair to choice milling, $1 65@$1 72½; shipping $1 60@$1 70.

BARLEY—Overland shipments for Feb aggregate 22,045 centals, viz: 3,727 from this city, 2,907 from Sacramento, 1,096 from San Jose, 14,315 from Stockton. This is Brewing. The local market for this kind is dull, and in prices there is no improvement. Feed has been coming in freely, and stocks here have been offered with very little reserve. There is a ship loading for Australia, but her cargo was all bought before hand, is about all one man's growing; it has no effect on the market. The local demand is small, and prices have gone even lower than we had feared. Some poor to fair lots were sold at 67½c, and 72½c is now the market rate for good Coast Feed. Holders are forcing themselves and trying to get a fresh grip, to hold choice up to 75c. We wish they might succeed; such prices frighten every one.

We quote feed, 65c @ 70c (all gold); brewing, $1 00@$1 15; chevalier, $1 10 @$1 70.

CORN—The movement is moderate, but there is very little demand. The market is depressed and prices lower. It is said the Antioch distillery is to be set in motion, which, if true, will change the aspect of affairs.

We quote yellow, 90c@1 00; white, 90c@$1 00.

OATS—The market is very dull under almost no demand and large stocks. The extreme for feed is $1 35 and very little can be placed at that. Later receipts for Oregon are going into warehouse.

We quote milling at $1 30@1 35; good to choice feed, $1 25@$1 30; common to good feed, $1 10@$1 20.

RYE—There is more offering, but there does not seem to be much demand. The last sale of coast was at $1 05, and choice Stockton at $1 20.

BUCKWHEAT—Choice is said to be scarce and wanted at $1 50. For all grades we quote 1 20@$1 50.

MILLSTUFFS—We note a further decline all round.

Bran, per ton	12 00@13 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	17 00@18 00

HOPS—Masterly inactivity sums up the business.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

WOOL—Business consists in preparing for the new clip.

We quote: Northern, Fall, 10@17½; Southern, Fall, 8@13c; northern, choice, 21@22c; northern, fair to good, 19@20c; southern, fair to good, 14@18c; Eastern Oregon, 18c; Valley 20@22.

BUTTER—The storm checked deliveries. The market cleaned up quite well, and the decline was checked and prices even rally a trifle from the low decline caused by excessive receipts previously.

CHEESE—New is scarce again and stocks wanted at 12½c.

EGGS—The storm has checked arrivals. Stocks have become low and prices show an upward tendency again.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 20@22c; common to good roll, 18@19; Cheese, California, 10@12½c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₱ lb; California Eggs, 20@22c.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand is small, the market well supplied; prices rule easy.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₱ ton $13 00@$14 00; wheat, fair to medium, $11 00@$12 00; oats, wild, ₱ ton, $8 50@$12 00; barley, choice, $13 50@$14 00; barley, ₱ ton, $9 00@$10 50; stock, $7 00@$8 00; straw, ₱ bale, 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—Hams continue to come forward freely. A good many uncanvassed came earlier in the season. Trade is very dull, and as these uncanvassed will not carry long, some of them have to be sacrificed. Even on the choicest canvassed some dealers are losing heart, and selling at cost or less; others hold with confidence. There is very little lard or bacon arriving. Stocks here are firmly held.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8¾c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₱ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—There is very little doing in Salmon for export. Holders are anxious to clean up stocks and the market is easy at lower rates, although quotations are more or less nominal. Contracts for Spring packing are few, and at very easy figures. Honest packing at about $1.00 per can means trade; but fins, bones, heads and salt as the make-up of tins, at $1.30@1.40 each, make it very easy to glut.

We quote, $1 20@$1 2½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $11; hf bbl, $6 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—Stocks are large and the demand very slack. The market is weak at lower prices. Onions are steady.

We quote: Choice, $1 05@$1 15; Good, 1 00@$1 05; Fair, 70@ 80c; Poor, 50@60c; Onions, $5 50: Sweet, $1 00@$1 25.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Choice beef is dearer and hogs firm.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 6½@7c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 4½@5c: beef, third quality, ₱ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₱ lb 3½@5; hogs, first quality, gross, ₱ lb 3½@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₱ lb, 3½@3¾c, hogs, dressed, ₱ lb, 5½@5½c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₱ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 10@12c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—The market is dull unchanged.

Limas, ₱ 100 lbs, $4 25@$4 50; Red, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@$1 50; Pink, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@$1 50; Bayos, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 62½@$2 00; Small, white, ₱ 100 lbs, $2 75@$3 00; Dried Peas, sweet, —@—; Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00 @$1 50; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@$1 50.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Grain bags are firm at full prices.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 9c; Hand-sewed, 22x36, 9c; Gunnies, as to weight, 13¼c; Oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15c; Wool sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool sacks, light, 47½@50c; Flour bags, ¼-sacks, 5@6c; Flour bags, ½-sacks, 9@10c.

POULTRY—Receipts are small, the market firm prices higher.

We quote: Turkeys, dressed, 20@22; turkeys, alive, ₱ lb 20@22c; Hens, ₱ doz, $7 00@$8 00; Roosters, ₱ doz, $7 00@$8 00; Broilers, small and large, ₱ doz, $5 00@$6 00; Ducks, small and large, ₱ doz, $9 00 @$10 00; Geese, ₱ pair, $2 50@$3 00.

HONEY—Considerable is going to Hamburg and Liverpool on ships now loading. Receipts are large and the market easy.

We quote: Comb, White ₱ lb. 9c @—; Comb, dark to medium, ₱ lb. 6@7c.; Strained, poor to fair, 2½@3¼; Strained, choice to extra choice, 4@6c.

A Visage Rivalling in Yellowness

That of a "heathen Chinee," if belonging to one of our race, can scarcely be described as attractive. But worse than this, it is the Index of a disordered liver, of a liver that needs arousing and regulating. The remedy is at hand, prompt, efficacious. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will expel the misdirected bile from the blood and divert it into the proper channel, open the bowels, remove the dyspeptic symptoms which invariably accompany biliousness and counteracts the rapidly developing tendency to dangerous congestion of the liver, which must always exist when the skin and whites of the eyes assume this yellow hue. The pains through the right lower ribs, side and shoulder blade, the nausea, furred state of the tongue, and unpleasant breath which indicate liver complaint, in short all its disagreeable concomitants are soon remedied by this sovereign corrective, which in addition to its regulating properties is a superb invigorant, and a pure and agreeable medicinal stimulant, appetizer and nervine.

Make a Note.

However much the opinions of the San Francisco CHRONICLE on unimportant subjects may clash with those of some of our citizens, none can deny that it has the fullest and best reports and dispatches concerning the important occurrences transpiring in every part of the world. The WEEKLY CHRONICLE is so invaluable as a record of current events that those who have become subscribers assert that they could not do without it—no other paper on the coast furnishing such varied, entertaining and instructive matter written in a most readable style. We would recommend all to give it a trial.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston is one of the leading trust institutions of this country. It began the business of insuring lives nearly half of a century ago, and since then it has steadily grown and extended its facilities and reputation for reliable life insurance, until now it stands as one of the trusted companies for the insuring of life in the United States. Its total assets are $14,916,725 85. Its surplus over all liabilities is $1,836 230.54. Its policies are issued under the non-forfeiture law of Massachusetts, and thus the insured will always get the full value of the money paid should he fail to keep up his premiums. Wallace Everson is the General Agent for the Pacific coast, and the San Francisco office of the Company is at 328 Montgomery street.

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Lovers of fine horses should not neglect the opportunity of seeing the fine stock of Percheron or Norman horses, imported by Mr. Sackrider of Elgin, Ill. His headquarters are at Tinkham Stables, corner of 12th and Webster Sts., Oakland, Cal. His pure bloods, six in number, are undoubtedly the finest specimens of draught horses ever seen upon this coast, while his "grades" show the wonderful advantage of crossing with the ordinary stock of the country. Go and see them.

THE old and well known firm of Moody & Farish are again in the field, prepared to receive and sell WOOL on Commission, as will be seen by referring to their advertisement in another column of this paper. This house has been in the business for the past twenty-one years, and their reputation as merchants is too well established to need endorsement at our hands. We need only say they are reliable, usually obtain the highest prices for wool consigned to them, and are prompt in making returns, which we presume is all the shipper cares to know.

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WONDERS NEVER CEASE.—The spiritual manifestations given by Mrs. E. W. Lennett, the wonderful clairandient, clairvoyant and independent slate writer, 34 Kearny St., recently from the East, are the most wonderful of the age. She holds the slate in full view of spectators while the pencil is guided by invisible hands and intelligent communications written. Spirit voices are distinctly heard and spirit hands in forms of light are seen by day. Persons desiring reliable communications should call at her parlors.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

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**P

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:
Thursday, March 20th, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A meeting of the Democratic Club of Woodland was held at Central Hall Saturday night, when some forty-five members signed the roll. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported a Constitution which was adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

I.

This Club shall be known as the Democratic Club of Woodland.

II.

The object of this Club shall be the advancement of the principles advocated by the National Democratic Party, the harmonious success of the party in this county and to labor for the success of the Democratic ticket, National, State and County.

III.

The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, ten Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary and two Sargeants-at-Arms. There shall also be an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, a Finance Committee of three members, and a Committee on Music, of six members.

IV.

The duties of the President and Vice President shall be those that usually devolve upon persons occupying those positions.

V.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of all the proceedings of the Club, to keep a roll of all the members of the same and such other duties as the Club may, through its President, direct.

VI.

The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all the moneys of the Club, making no disbursments thereof unless under an order from the Secretary, signed by the President.

VII.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct all the correspondence of the Club.

VIII.

The Sargeant-ats-Arms shall assist in preserving order and decorum, under the direction of the President, and shall see to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and such other duties as the President may direct.

IX.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to secure speakers to address the Club, confer with the officers and members of other Clubs in the county, and with leading Democrats generally, tending to the harmony and success of the party, and shall labor generally for the advancement and success of this Club.

X.

The Finance Committee shall solicit subscriptions to meet the necessary expenses of the Club and shall pay all moneys so collected to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

XI.

The President of this Club shall be chosen every three months and all the other officers every six months. Vacancies in any of the offices, or on the Committees, shall be filled by the Club at the next regular meeting after the vacancy occurs.

XII.

Believing and maintaing that the Democratic party has always earnestly resisted the immigration of the Chinese to this Coast, and taking into consideration the fact that a fraudulent Republican President has lately vetoed a bill that had passed both Houses of Congress, principally through the instrumentality of the Democratic members, and that was calculated to relieve us, in a measure, from this evil, it shall always be one of the duties of the members of this Club to earnestly advocate the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, in so far as to prevent the further immigration, and the passage of such laws as may soonest rid us of the presence of the heathens now here, thereby alleviating the sufferings of the white laborers of our State.

XIII.

Any person who is in favor of good government, and a supporter of Democratic principles, may become a member of this Club by signing the Club Roll, and no fee shall be charged for the same.

XIV.

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote at any regular meeting, after notice thereof given at a previous meeting.

R. W. MEGOWAN, *Chairman*,
H. B. PENDEGAST, *Secretary*,
W. F. MOSES,
T. P. MAGEE,
A. C. KEAN,
J. D. LAWSON,
J. CRAIG,
} *Committee.*

THE "MAIL" PILLORIED.

The Colusa *Sun* of the 16th, referring to the crawfishing attitude of our neighbor on the Chinese question, and its criticism of our remarks placing the responsibility of the great evil upon the Republican party, has this to say about it:

"The new editor of the *Mail* is either very shallow himself or else he has an exceedingly poor opinion of the intelligence of the people among whom he has recently been thrown. The Six Companies and free soil, and all that sort of nonsense, cut no possible figure in the consideration of the so-called anti-Chinese bill, recently vetoed by the President. If one admits, as our contemporary tacitly does, that universal brotherhood is the corner stone of the Republican party, then, instead of passing a bill declaring that no more than Chinamen should come in one vessel, be they ever so free, it is evident that a bill operating against slavery only would have been passed. There are thousands of Chinamen coming to this country all the time who are just as free as the editor of the *Mail*, and fully as intelligent. Why exclude them, if slavery is the only thing sought to be prohibited? We know of Chinamen who leave property interests here and go back to China on a visit, and who would find it exceedingly difficult to get back here under the operation of that bill, and their interests would suffer in the meantime. The Six Companies, being rich and powerful, would see to it that each passenger was their man; and the struggling *free* man could not come! Nine-tenths, at least, of all the Chinamen in Yolo county are doing business on their own account, and the people for whom the above article was written know it, and the greatest simpleton in the country can see that the question of slavery cut no possible figure in the passage of that bill. The spread-eagle style which undertakes to cover every defect of logic with the threadbare cry 'free schools, free soil, free labor and free speech,' may do for some latitudes, but when a man has traveled far enough to get into Yolo county, he requires, as a rule, something more solid."

The Contra Costa *Gazette*, an honest Republican paper, says "there has been more clamor than sense in denouncing the Chinese Immigration Bill," and that is just what nine-tenths of the Republicans think, but they haven't the honesty to avow it. What will our neighbor, the *Mail*, say to that?

SEVERAL cotton mills in the Department of Nord, in France, have stopped on account of the depression in trade.

CRIME IN YOLO COUNTY.

Our people deserve to attain the highest degree of credit for the moral condition of this county, though we do not intend to claim that Yolo county is entirely exempt from criminality. The conduct of her people for years past has shown a remarkable tendency to favor the law, nourish and cherish good and moral society, discourage every burden to its social element and strive to remedy those practices that might lead the young to a life of criminal offenses toward their fellow companions and associates. While other county jails are filled to overflowing with men whose earliest intentions have had a criminal inclination, and the majority of whom are incarcerated for the most dastardly onslaughts before the very eyes of their more righteous fellow beings, are tried before Judge and Jury, receive their sentence of probably a life-long term in the penitentiary, or to pay the penalty of law under capital punishment, we have been favored by fortune or providence to such an extent as to be noticeable. Our county jail at present contains but three pitiable mortals, two for petit larceny and one for battery. The crimes for which they have been imprisoned are of a comparatively frivolous nature, but the imprint of crime is stamped upon them. They—if they are susceptible of a reflection—feel as though they had lost all, and betrayed the trust of those who once held them in elevated estimation, and in all probability when freed from custody would rather choose the path of a vagabond or thief than that which would lead to reformation. The number of executions that took place throughout the United States on the 14th instant was at least seven, a majority of which were in the Pacific States. Providence seems to have favored Yolo county in this regard, and long may this condition of things continue to illustrate the peaceful disposition of her citizens.

THE COMING PRESIDENT.

Lengthy discussions are emanating from Democratic Congressmen and the press of the country concerning the next Presidency. Although it is rather early, as yet, to manifest any uneasiness with regard to the selection of the proper man for that exalted office, yet it is of vast importance to our party and to the country that such a man be selected. Hons. J. K. Luttrell and Wigginton give it as their opinions that Thurman, being in the Senate, is first before the people and extremely popular. They are further of the opinion that it would be hard to choose between Hendricks and Thurman. Western people are somewhat divided in their opinion, four men being up to choose from, namely: Tilden, Bayard, Thurman and Hendricks, while Cox and Hewett are spoken of for Vice-President. These men are all statesmen of integrity. Samuel J. Tilden, to whom the country owes the office of President, having cleared his skirts from all complicity in the purchase of Electoral votes which was charged upon him by his enemies to cover up their own vile transactions, will prove a very formidable man and we trust will receive the nomination. The country does not believe that Tilden was ever guilty of using a dollar to purchase votes or influence in any way. What is required of Mr. Tilden is to make an aggressive fight, and those who supported him in 1876 will do so again in 1880.

THREATENING LETTERS.

Threatening letters have been received by Judge Denson, District Attorney Blanchard and Sheriff Drew, from anonymous writers, who threaten those officers for having "granted a new trial" to Dye and Anderson, and urging their immediate execution under penalty of mob violence. The miserable scribbler who thus exposes his ignorance is hardly worthy notice, but it may be well to state that Dye and Anderson have not been granted new trials; that the appeals they take, and which occasion delay, are guaranteed them by the laws of the State, as in all civilized lands. Perhaps when the writer of the threatening letters is arrested for the crime he has already committed, he will not avail himself of the laws to delay his punishment; he will undoubtedly fail to do so; such a lamb-like person will surely yield himself up at once to atone for his crime. Men are tried according to the laws of the land, and the judgment is not final until all the rights assured every citizen have been exhausted, and the highest of these, after trial, is to appeal to the supreme tribunal. The man who does not know this, and exposes his ignorance by threats against officers, deserves the severe punishment the law affixes for such crimes as his.—*Record-Union.*

THE "ADVOCATE."

Notwithstanding the very short time in which he had to do it, a very great improvement was made in the Winters *Advocate* in the first number gotton out by Mr. D. L. Hackett, the new editor and publisher, and we are satisfied he will still further greatly improve it in the next issue, as he is not only a good printer, but slings the ink fluently too. The last number was late in reaching us from some cause; hence this tardy notice. If the people of the county sustain the *Advocate* as it deserves, they will have a paper they can be proud of, instead of, as heretofore, one of which they were ashamed.

A rather unpleasant reminder for the uncouth and profane Senator just elected from Michigan to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Christiancy, appears in the New York *Sun*, which says: "The return of Hon. Zachariah Chandler to active politics recalls the last speech he made before his retirement. It referred to the present occupant of the White House, and was as follows: 'Why, the d——d fool would'nt have been President at all but for me; it was I that gave him the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.'"

THE Lake County *Bee* "knows of no man who can command a stronger vote for Governor, or who will discharge the duties of the office better than the present incumbent, Wm. Irwin." Of course. He is just the kind of man the people want for Governor, because he fills the bill in every respect. He is decidedly our man for the place, not only for the reason given by the *Bee*, but because he is the best man we know of for the Governorship of this great State.

WE have received from Hon. J. K. Luttrell, Congressman for this District, several copies of the Report on Agriculture for 1877, just issued, to be distributed among our patrons. First come, first served.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Noble Work.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A party of thirty-four New York street boys was started for homes on farms in Kansas, by Whitelaw Ried; who used a portion of the fund of $1,000 given him by a stranger from New England for any charitable use he migut select. Mr. Ried also sent west six destitute families, numbering in all forty-two souls. These families intend also to begin life again on farms.

Sad Affair.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—H. H. Vickery, Sheriff of Douglass County, this State, went last Saturday with a posse to the house of Shett Alsup to arrest him. Alsup resisted the process, fired a number of shots at the Sheriff's party, one of which killed the Sheriff. Alsup and his little girl, five years old, were killed by the Sheriff's posse, and two other persons wounded. The child's death, of course, was accidental.

Foreign News.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says: The Sultan ratified the Russo-Turkish treaty on Monday, and exchanged congratulations with the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12. England and France have notified the Porte that they will not comply with its request for the appointment of Customs Commissioners, unless the support of a stronger syndicate of bankers than that which supported the De Tocqueville scheme can be obtained.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Times'* Tirnova correspondend telegraphs: A serious, but probably premature insurrection of the inhabitants of a Turkish village in Osman Bazar district is reported. A detacnment of Cossacks was attacked by the insurgents and lost several men, but repulsed the assault. Two battallions of infantry and a mitrailleus battery were dispatched to the scene.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The mortality statistics of the city for the past week show that typhus has increased in violence. Spotted typhus is also prevalent. There have been two fatal cases of the Siberian plague.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: A private letter from a high Indian official states that the people are dying of famine like flies, and, at the present rate of mortality, the province will de depopulated by the end of the year.

In the House of Commons last night, the motion of Sir Wilfred Lawson, declaring that the inhabitants of various localities should have the means of restraining, by some efficient system of local option, the issue of liquor licenses, was rejected—252 to 164.

The City of Szegedin, Hungary, Submerged.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Szegedin this morning, says: After a fearful night of anxiety, the water broke through with immense force. Within three hours the town was many feet deep in water. Terrible suffering is commencing. Shrieks and cries from thousands are heard. Houses are crashing by the score, and in many cases carrying their inmates with them. God knows what we shall do to-night. There is no gas, the works being fifteen feet under water. I fear we shall run short of food. One boat was just going to save a large house full of people when a fearful crash carried with it the whole living freight. The scene is simply heartrending. Over eighty thousand people are out of house and home. Hundreds are drowning and the water is still rising rapidly. Szegedin is the second commercial town in Hungary, and has been in imminent danger the past week of inundation from the river Theiss, which flows through the town.

PESTH, March 13.—Later telegrams announce that the flood with a terrific roar is rushing from two sides over Szegedin. The horrors of ths situation baffle description. The town is in fact destroyed. Two-thirds of it is now submerged. Whole rows of houses are falling. The Orphanage and Synagogue are destroyed. All the inmates of the former are buried in the ruins. Two manufactories are on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Szegedin and the more elevated parts of the town. One hundred square miles in the neighborhood of Szegedin are flooded. The crops in the district are lost. The Government has sent 40,000 florins for the relief of the inhabitants.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Daily News* special from Szegedin says: Since my last telegram, the water has risen in the town five feet. The situation is becoming worse and worse. Sixty thousand persons are without a roof to cover them. It is feared the loss of life has been very great, and it will increase during this terrible night.

Death of Mrs. General Sherman.

Mrs. General Sherman died this morning. The General is very low, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NEWPORT (R. I.), March 13.—General T. W. Sherman is so low that it has been deemed advisable not to inform him of his wife's death at present. His physicians have but slight hopes of the General's recovery. Mrs. Sherman recently underwent a severe surgical operation, and this, undoubtedly, was the immediate cause of her death.

The Speakership.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Randall has opened his headquarters. His opponents are somewhat demoralized and are endeavoring to concentrate on some other person than Blackburn, who cannot command all the votes opposed to Randall.

Hundreds of Lives Lost by the Szegedin Flood.

PESTH, March 14.—The Hungarian Minister of Finance has left for Szegedin, with 200,000 florins, to be distributed among the sufferers by the inundation. The greater part of the town of Szegedin was destroyed, and several hundred people perished. No official report of the extent of the calamity has yet been received. The rescuing boats continually strike ruins, so that in many cases the rescue of sufferers is impossible. One boat capsized, by which seven women were drowned. The unsubmerged area has been reduced to 600 square metres, which continually decreases. Thirty-five soldiers were drowned.

The State railway carried gratuitously 10,000 fugitives yesterday.

The Government authorities report that 300 persons have been drowned. At noon, Thursday, there were still people on the roofs of houses and in trees. Some persons died from exposure to cold. Six thousand persons are still surrounded by water.

Opening of Navigation.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Navigation on the Hudson opens two weeks later than last year. The steamboating season bids fair to outrival that of many previous years, both in elegance and number of boats, and in competition in prices both for passengers and freight. It is rumored that a mammoth iron steamer, intended for night travel, is now building, which, in elegance and outfit, will excel any boat engaged in the Hudson travel.

Announcements by Greenbackers.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *World's* Washington special says: At Greenback headquarters to-day the leaders announced that the Nationals would support the Democrats to secure a repeal of the laws which permit Federal office-holders to control elections.

The Gallows.

PORTLAND, March 14.—This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Eugene L. Avery, alias Archie Brown, and James Johnson, were hanged in the jail yard for the murder of Louis Joseph last August. For some weeks the most strenuous efforts have been made to secure a commutation of their sentence to imprisonment for life, but Governor Thayer firmly declined to interfere.

MARYSVILLE, March 14.—Ah Ben expiated his guilt for the murder of John McDaniels in Marysville Park, November last, in this city to-day at half-past one P.M. The belief among many, especially the officerrs, is that he is deeply dyed in other henious crimes than that for which he suffered. He died without any confession or allusion to his former career.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) March 14.—John Q. Kirkham was hanged to-day for the murder of Mrs. Marion Berry, near Durham, Jan. 9, 1877.

WINDSOR, (Vt.) March 14.—Henry Gravlin was hanged to-day at 2:21. His crime was the murder of Herbert O. White, in Oct. 1866. He died protesting his innocence.

BOSTON, March 14.—William H. Devlin was hanged at Lowell to-day, for the murder of his wife and child, December 8, 1877.

PUEBLO, (Col.,) March 14.—Victor Munz was hanged here to-day for the murder of Louis Rasconor, October, 1877.

A Congressman's Flying Trip.

OMAHA, March 15.—Congressman-elect Whitenker, from Oregon, will arrive here to-morrow morning by special train, and will at once proceed to Washington. His train is making forty miles an hour. It consists of a locomotive, caboose and Pullman car. From here he will take the regular train over the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. But if a special is necessary from this point it will be furnished for him.

Bank Notice.

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—The Sacramento Savings Bank has issued the following second circular to its depositors: "The Board of Directors of this Bank deem it their duty to inform you that the new Constitution, if adopted, will tax your deposits in the bank, which you will have to pay, and also to tax it when we have loaned it on mortgage, which the Bank will have to pay, thereby taxing the same money twice, and materially reducing your income upon your savings."

Fifteen Persons Drowned.

LONDON, March 15.—The British Steamer Severn, from London for Quebec, ran down, off Dungeness, a pilot cutter having twelve pilots and a crew of eight on board. Ten pilots and five of the crew were drowned.

Grain Markets Stronger.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—A leading grain circular says: The wheat market has been generally firm. The best samples of English and foreign show, generally, a further improvement of 1s. Transactions are somewhat limited. Cargoes on offer were held for full prices, as also were parcels for arrival.

The Tulare County Troubles.

HANFORD, March 15.—The settlers are very active, and have already organized six military companies, all of which will be mounted as cavalry. Some of the settlers express themselves as resolved to die rather than be ejected from the lands they occupy.

Gratifying Outlook.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Public*, referring to bank exchanges at the principal cities during the last week says: "The surprisingly large gains at Louisville, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston and Pittsburg, can only be explained by a very general and large increase in the volume of business. Even at Philadelphia and San Francisco the increase is remarkable, when it is considered that any expansion in the values paid has occurred in spite of a great decline in average prices. The returns show that the business represented by Clearing House payments at eighteen cities during the first week in March was larger by nearly one-quarter in values in 1879 than in 1878, and by more than one-third in quantities of products exchanged." The same careful observer of commercial events says: "The prospects of business are cheering. A large actual increase of transactions is sure. The Spring trade opens with activity. Railroad earnings increase, and returns of traffic show surprising gains. The sale of bonds, though smaller, still bear witness to undiminished public confidence in the Government. Foreign imports last week were remarkably large, being in declared value $7,000,937, against $6,000,608 for the corresponding week last year. A moderate decrease in exports appears in comparison with unprecedented transactions of last year, but not as much as the known decline of prices explains. In short, all the signs are favorable."

Changes of Senate Employees.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A number of the older Democratic Senators are opposed to making a clean sweep of Senate clerks and employes, but the outside pressure is so great it will be hard to resist it. The Senate does not propose to allow any civil service scruples to trouble it in regard to the appointment of new employes. Senator Beck said to-day that if that rule stood in the way of removal of any employe without the consent of the Vice-President, Democrats will get rid of the rule in about three minutes.

Burial of Bayard Taylor.

KENNET SQUARE (Penn.), March 16.—Business is entirely suspended out of respect to the memory of Bayard Taylor. Many houses are draped in mourning. Governor Hoyt any the Joint Committee of the State Legislature arrived early, also a grand chorus from adjacent towns. At Cedar Croft a private burial service was held, the parents of Mr. Taylor being too infirm to attend the regular ceremonies. The funeral procession then started for Longwood, where the remains of Mr. Taylor were interred.

End of a Long Walk.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The last night of the great pedestrian contest equalled, indeed exceeded, the opening night in point both of numbers and enthusiasm. At seven o'clock fully 7,000 people were present. The pedestrians were encouraged by the most hearty applause. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and threw several boquets at the contestants as they passed along, and men threw their hats in the air and yelled themselves hoarse. The excitement was tremendous.

The official score for the match at 10 o'clock, when it closed, was, Rowell, 500 miles and 180 yards; Eunis, 475 miles; Harriman, 450 miles 3 laps and 140 yards.

Total receipts for gate money during the match, $51,000. At the beginning of the match it was decided $1,000 should be set apart out of the receipts for the man or men who failed to cover 450 miles. O'Leary thus will receive $1,000.

Abandoned Szegedin.

PESTH, March 16.—The whole country below Szegedin and Temiswar is strewn with caravans of people. All the villages and boroughs have hospitably opened their houses and stores to the refugees. The railway trains took to Temiswar yesterday about 5,000 fugitives, while 500 people went by steamer to Sezentes. Engineers and soldiers are busy with their relief pontoons and boots, there being still great need of them. The Emperor has contributed a further sum of 10,000 florins.

Szentes is now the only place in danger. The official statement shows that of 9,700 houses in Szegedin, all except 261 have been destroyed. Most of the habitations destroyed were occupied by the lower class of the population. A dispatch from Vienna states that it is thought 6,000 people are drowned. The frost is causing great suffering, and fearful tales are told of individual distress. Women on board the rescuing steamers refuse to part with the corpses of their children. The refugees on embankments are eating seed corn. Accouchements occur in the boats and on railway trucks.

California and the Chinese.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Sun*, in its Wall-street review, says: The growing animosity of the West toward the East has been much talked about in connection with the Chinese question. As a matter of course a great deal of nonsense has been uttered on the subject, both by pro-Chinese and anti-Chinese; but to judge from the opinions of neutral and intelligent observers, the question is a much more momentous one than is generally supposed at the East. Our old friend, Maurice Strakosch, for instance, a very shrewd man, and one who knows California well, said the other day on this subject: 'I tell you, gentlemen, no amount of Presidential vetoes will reconcile California to the presence of the Chinese. The question, I assure you, is of much greater moment than you can possibly imagine.'"

More Negroes.

ST LOUIS, March 17.—The steamer Grand Tower arrived here to-day with about 500 more plantation negroes from the South. Many of them seem to be in comfortable circumstances, as about one-third of them immediately boarded the steamer Fanny Lewis, bound for Kansas City, and a like number will go forward toward Kansas City by railroad. The remainder are in charge of the Colored Benevolent Society here, and will be cared for till some other disposition can be made of them.

Death of Gen. Sherman.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) March 16.—Major-General Thos. W. Sherman died this afternoon. He served through the war of the Rebellion, and at one time was in command of the Department of the South.

Wrecked.

LONDON, March 16.—The Portuguesse explorer, Pinto, has arrived at Prentonio, South Africa, with eight followers, all that remain of 400 with whom he set out on his expedition.

The Wheat Prospect.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Tribune* to-day, on the wheat prospect, says: Very well informed writers and dealers on the other side of the ocean believe the requirements of France alone will exceed one million bushels. The deficiecy of importations from this country by Great Britain thus far plainly indicates that an increased demand from that country must sooner or later be felt. On account of the plague, the traffic with the ports of the Black Sea has been, and is likely to be very much restricted. The movement of wheat from Southern Russia, and from the regions of the lower Danube, can hardly be relied upon to meet the existing deficiency in Great Britain. The truth is that the British market is relying upon a practically unlimited supply in this country, and should it prove that the demand comes close to or exceeds the actual supply, our prices may rise somewhat sharply within the next two months. One prominent merchant stated Saturday that the fact that wheat was two cents lower than it fell during the Keene excitement, was almost absolute proof that the report that a portion of his wheat had been sold was true.

Nominations in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the Democratic caucus to-night, the first ballot for Speaker resulted as follows: Randall, 75; Blackburn, 57; McMahon, 3; Morrison, 2; Cox, 4; this insures the nomination of Randall for Speaker of the Forty-sixth Congress, on the first ballot.

The vote for Clerk of the House resulted, Adams, 76; Caldwell 64.

Thompson and Field, present incumbents, were nominated for Sargeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, respectively, by acclamation.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Republican Representatives at a caucus this afternoon, unanimously nominated the following candidates for the various elective offices of the House:

For Speaker, General Garfield.

For Clerk, ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina.

For Sargeant-at-Arms, Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.

For Door-keeper, James Melton, of Tennessee.

For Postmaster, General Harry Merwin, of Michigan.

For Chaplain, Dr. Naylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Greenbackers to-night decided to cast their votes for Hendrick B. Wright, of Pensylvania, for Speaker Unless they can make their opposition felt for the Speakership they will probably offer no strenuous opposition to the candidates for other positions.

Whitenker Arrives At Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Congressman Whitenker arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, having made the fastest time on record between San Francisco and Washington. He kept his special train all the way to Omaha, and then took the special train at Council Bluffs over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, running to Chicago—500 miles—in 12¼ hours.

A Rain of Sulphur.

READING, (Pa.) March 17.—It commenced raining here last night, and continued until about noon to-day. All over the city can be noticed a strange yellowish deposit resembling sulphur, supposed to have come down with the rain.

ALLENTOWN, (Pa.) March 17.—There was found this morning beneath the snow which fell last night a substance, in some places half an inch deep, strongly resembling sulphur. It has the color and smell, and a quantity of it scraped together and set on fire burned as readily and emitted the same fumes as sulphur.

European News.

LONDON, March 17.—The damage at Szegedin is estimated at about a million and a half pounds sterling.

SZEGEDIN, March 17.—Two thousand farm houses in the surrounding country have been destroyed by floods. It is believed the waters will not have entirely subsided before July.

Emperor Francis Joseph arrived to-day, and was conveyed in a boat through the ruined town. The Emperor said his heart was deeply pained at the calamity. The people must not be too much distressed; help would come.

THE CANTATA

.....OF.....

QUEEN ESTHER

WILL BE GIVEN AT

WASHINGTON HALL, WOODLAND,

.....ON.....

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

April 1st and 2d.

There will be a FULL ORCHESTRA and a Chorus of

OVER EIGHTY VOICES!

All in Full and Ancient Costume, representing the Persian Court during the reign of Ahasuerus. The King, Queen and Maids of Honor, Haman and Attendants, Zerish, High Priest. The Scribe and Guards will also appear in

The Most Elegant Costumes

Ever seen in Woodland.

Full Librettos can be procured at Greene's Jewelry and Music Store!

Doors open at Seven o'clock; performance to commence at Eight.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

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OAKLAND POULTRY YARDS!

Cor. Sixteenth and Castro Sts., Oakland.

Constantly on hand and for sale, choice specimens of the following varieties of Fowls:

Dark and Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, White & Brown Leghorns, Dorkings, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Game and Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, etc., etc.

Safe Arrival of Eggs guaranteed.

No Inferior Fowls Sold at any price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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—AT—

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JUST RECEIVED:

A large line of

WHITE AND COLORED EMBROIDERIES, PLAIN, STRIPED AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS AND JACONETS!

VICTORIA LAWNS!

PIQUES, OF ALL KINDS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
SHEETINGS,
DRESS GOODS, ETC.,

A SPLENDID LINE OF NOTIONS!

—SUCH AS—

Corsets,
All the New Designs in Parasols,
Fans,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Buttons, Etc.

Especial Attention is called to our splendid line of

GENTS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

Furnishing Goods!

Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours respectfully,
mh20w&ds R. FORRESTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED

Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The Illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have completed arrangements for publishing in our work the

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE COUNTY!

Thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a correct copy of the Map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will be 10x28 inches in size, and contain Six Congressional Townships.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enterprise, business and wealth of the County.

DePUE & CO., Publishers.

mh20w

Administrator's Sale of Rea Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, in the State of California, made on the 25th day of January, 1879, in the matter of the Estate of ANTONE S. DUTRA, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on SATURDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1879, at Two o'clock P.M. on that day, at the dwelling house on the premises, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said ANTONE S. DUTRA, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said Estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired in and to that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situate in the County of Yolo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: "Commencing and being a part of Swamp Land Survey No. 170, and bounded on the East by the Sacramento River; on the South by Mott's Land and the southern line of said survey No. 170; on the West by tule land, and on the North by a line drawn from the Sacramento River westerly, and parallel with the southern line of said Swamp Land Survey No. 170, so as to include within said survey and lines sixty-six 22-100 acres, and on the southern part of said survey;" said interest being one undivided half.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash—ten per cent. paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, and the balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court.

JOHN SOTO SILVA, Administrator.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. mr20w4t

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.

FRANCIS HUNT, Plaintiff, vs. HENRY C. HUNT, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to HENRY C. HUNT:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of FRANCIS HUNT in said Court filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 12th day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant, upon the ground of desertion of the said Plaintiff by the said Defendant, and for the care, custody and control of their minor child; and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and judgment for the relief demanded in Plaintiff's complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 12th day of March, A.D. 1879.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy.
J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. [mh20w2m

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, California, until 2 P.M. APRIL FOURTEENTH, 1879, to furnish beef for the County Hospital for the period of one year from the time of letting said contract.

For particulars as to quantity and quality, enquire of the Hospital Warden.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any portion thereof.

A bond in the sum of $500 must accompany each bid.

D. M. BURNS,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
mh20wtd By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Luke Rogers, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of LUKE ROGERS, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of J. C. BALL, Esq., at Woodland, in said County of Yolo, State of California.

S. L. MONDAY, Administrator.
J. C. BALL, Attorney.
March 19th, 1879. mh20tt

Corporation Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL the Stockholders of the BANK OF WOODLAND, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank on SATURDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1879, at 1 o'clock P.M. of that day, at the Office of said Bank, at the Bank Building, in the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, California. The object of said meeting is to increase the capital stock of said Bank to the sum of One Million Dollars. All holders of Stock in said Bank are respectfully requested to be in attendance at said meeting.

J. D. STEPHENS, *President.*
F. S. FREEMAN,
C. NELSON,
L. D. STEPHENS,
J. HOLLINGSWORTH,
E. B. LOWE,
FRANK MILLER.
} *Directors.*

fe27dw4w

SOMETHING QUITE NEW

Come One, Come All!

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR EVERYBODY.

IF YOU WANT MEALS AT THE

FRENCH RESTAURANT!

You can have them now

At San Francisco Prices!

Three Ten Cent Dishes for	25 Cts.
Steak, with Potatoes, Bread and Coffee	25 "
Two Chops, Potatoes, Bread and Coffee, or Tea	25 "
Ham, with Two Eggs and Coffee or Tea	25 "
Soup, Meat and Potatoes	25 "
Two Eggs, Coffee and Bread	20 "
Coffee, with Bread and Butter	10 "
Cup of Vanilla Chocolate with Cake	25 "
Cup of Chocolate with Bread and Butter	20 "
German Pancakes, with Coffee or Tea	25 "
Vienna Pancakes, with Coffee or Tea	25 "
Regular Meals	50 "

Board by the Week, $5.

Anyone wishing Hot French Rolls can have them during the day on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 30 cents per dozen—four for ten cents.

Oh, Ho! Something New!

Particular attention of Farmers and others living out of town is called to the fact that they can have meals served in private rooms for themselves and their children.

DINNERS PROVIDED TO ORDER

FOR PRIVATE PARTIES!

Regular Bill of Fare of Fancy Dishes, etc., at the Restaurant at all times.

Ice-Cream, Fruits, Cakes, etc., will be furnished specially during the warm weather.

mh18dw B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

Announcement

.....TO THE.....

People of Yolo and Neighboring Counties:

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.

HAS PURCHASED OF

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.

.....THE.....

DEPOT LUMBER YARD

AT WOODLAND,

And will immediately re-stock it with a

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

Yards at Woodland, Willows, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO.

mh2dw

Assignees' Notice of Sale.

IN THE COUNTY COURT FOR YOLO County, State of California.

R. F. WELCH vs. HIS CREDITORS.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 20th, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Deeds Recorded.

Following are the real estate transactions from February 15th until March 14th, as shown by the books of the County Recorder:

A. S. McCormick to D. N. Hershey, February 1st, 1879.—Consideration, $16.30; situated in Yolo county, containing 81-47 acres.

Anderson Marshall and A. C. Hawkins to John T. Carey, February 6th, 1879.—Consideration, $3456. Rancho de los Putos, situated in Yolo county, California, andcontaining 371 acres.

George Lowring to Mrs. Ruth Sayland, March 15th, 1879.—Consideration, $200. Property in Yolo county.

L. Dietz to D. M. Burns—Consideration $6,000. Land situated in the Town of Woodland, corner Main and Second streets.

Z. T. Fowler to R. S. Carey—Consideration, $100. Land in T 10 N, R 3 W.

Frank H. Fowler to R. S. Carey—Consideration, $2,300. Lot No. 2, and lots 1, 2 and 3, of Sec 13, all in T 10 N, R 3 W.

C. V. Fowler and wife to R. S. Carey—Consideration, $100. Lands in T 10 N, R 3 W.

Fred A. Preston to Thomas Dyer—Consideration, $450. Property situated in the town of Washington.

Joseph E. Card to Davis & Frazer—Consideration, $15. Lot in Woodland.

J. E. Card to F. M. Brown—Consideration, $1. Land in Woodland.

S. A. Davis and D. Frazer to F. W. Brown—Lands in Woodland; consideration, $215.

W. H. Ludden to F. M. Brown—Lands in Woodland; consideration, $1.

Wm. L. Messenger to George D. Fiske; land in Woodland; consideration, $1.

W. T. Hunt to J. S. White—Lot No. 4 in Welch's Addition to Town of Woodland; consideration, $1.

Frederick Kripp to Lukins Conrad—Lands in Yolo County lying in t 8 n, r 4 e, containing 160 acres; consideration, $400.

John A. Lang to Alice Davis—Lots in Langville, Yolo County; consideration, $300.

George D. Fiske to Wm. L. Messenger—Lot in Woodland; consideration, $1.

James S. Curtiss to Hadley Mathena—lands in t 8 n, r 4 e; consideration $2,500.

J. S. Curtis to Hadley Mathena—lands in t 8 n, r 4 e; consideration $1.

Hadley Mathena and Mathesa to Thornton A. Schneider—Lands in Yolo County in t 8 n, r 4 e; consideration, $8,000.

Thomas H. Stoddard to Mary J. Whorten—Lot 6 in Frost's Addition to the Town of Woodland; consideration, love and affection for his daughter,

John F. Maltby to Alice Hook—Land in Town of Winters; consideration, $25,

E. R. Lowe to C. W. Bush—Lots in Woodland; consideration, $450.

G. B. Stevenson to N. Glover—Land in Town of Winters; consideration, $375.

H. Glover to A. N. Babcock—Land in Town of Winters; consideration, $375.

J. B. Kinkle to S. D. Newhall—Lands in counties of Yolo and Solano, containing 1,039 acres; consideration, $5,185.

J. S. Allison and wife to Thos. M. Prior—land in town of Woodland; consideration, $458.

Thomas Baird to J. F. Hull—Land in T 9 N, R 1 E; consideration, $2,500.

C. H. Swift and W. P. Coleman to Joseph Hill—Lands in T 9 N, R 1 E; consideration $1.

Simon Blum to A. N. Babcock—Land in town of Winters; consideration, $150.

A. Mochsimer to Henry Seaman—Land in town of Winters; consideration, $1.

S. L. Curtis to Emma B. Gwinn—Lots in town of Knights Landing; consideration, 700.

F. S. Freeman to John W. Freeman—Land in Capay Valley; consideration, $1.

J. D. Lawson and J. M. Martin to Willi-Johnson—Land in Town of Woodland; consideration

James Viers to G. J. Cole—Land in T 11 N, R 2 E; consideration, $4,500.

Allen M. Elston and Ada F. Elston to John C. Scott—Land in T 10 N, R 2 E; consideration, $1,040.

L. Dietz and Frank Knox to A. A. Van Voorhees—Consignment of real and personal property in Woodland.

Fire-Proof Door.

We were shown on Saturday evening, by A. Nickelsburg, a fire-proof door which was being set in the partition between the main store and the warerooms of their store, recently purchased of F. S. Freeman. The dimensions are six feet high by four wide, is constructed of wood and covered with heavy galvanized sheet-iron, thoroughly bolted together, the heavy iron hinges upon which it is hung being substantially anchored in the thick brick wall. This door was built by R. B. Johnson and W. F. Curry, of this place, and is as neat a piece of work as could be executed in Metropolitan cities. This door was recommended by the Insurance Company as being a means of reducing the insurance thirty per cent upon this piece of property. Should a fire occur in the warehouse this door could be closed and thus confine the flames to one apartment and give the fire company a chance to subdue this dreaded element.

Cacheville.

We had the pleasure on Saturday last of taking a trip to the pretty town of Cacheville. We found people there in good health and spirits alike, and farmers purchasing goods, and conversing with each other concerning the probabilities and possibilities of a glorious season, and none seemed "down in the mouth." We noticed that a heretofore prosperous Chinese wash-house had been torn down to make room for a building which will add ten-fold the beauty of the town and be welcome, and that new picket fences were being built, yards were being weeded and roads repaired and leveled. The water in Cache Creek has receded until within two feet of the bottom. The different roads in that vicinity were washed out by the late freshets. We also noticed fruit trees in blossom, and grain all the way from three inches to a foot in height.

An Unfortunate Nimrod.

A few weeks ago a young man in the employ of Hoyag & Co., of Davisville, armed himself with a shot-gun previous to starting on a tour through the country. On going a short distance he purchased several dozen chickens. From thence he proceeded to Willow Slough, where he left his team and wagon with chickens in, there to perform some of his Bogardus accomplishments, and while absent from his wagon the chickens became impatient, unbolted the door of their cage and took to the green fields. When he returned he discovered the flying bipeds, procured a bird-dog and went in pursuit. Darkness came on and found him and his faithful "purp" putting in their best licks, but the result was not as satisfactory by three chickens as he desired it to be, and his presence in that neighborhood has been quite scarce of late.

Young America Illustrated.

We are informed that several lads, aged respectively from 8 to 10 years, assembled at the Woodland Brewery to have a spree on Monday last. They made free with their money and lager flowed abundantly, but profanity predominated. Each accusing the other of having the wealthiest papa, and this part of the programme was carried out in a maudlin and boisterous manner, to the huge disgust of older hands in the business.

Affairs at the Landing.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 15, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—You have not heard from us for some time, and having a little leisure I thought perhaps a few items from this extremely deluvial portion of the county might be of interest to your readers in other places. I will give you a brief summary of everything new.

Since the last rainstorm ceased our river farmers have been anxiously watching the river, which has overflowed its banks in several places both above and below this town, reaching nearly as high a mark as any time last Spring, but is now gradually subsiding and will not damage the river farmers one-half it did last year. Our neighbor across the river, Mr. Dameron, was completely submerged last year, and had to feed his cows in the forks of the trees on the highest point of land he had. This year he is supremely happy over the failure of the floods to cover more than half his ranch. And our energetic townsman, C. F. Reed, who farms a large tract of land west of us, is, I presume, just emerging from a horrid state of suspense over about four thousand acres of nice looking wheat that has escaped the annual Spring irrigation.

The water in the tules between the Feather and the Sacramento rivers is high yet, but has not made a clean sweep like last winter, and by some provision of providence has been confined to that side and the southeast on this side; and although times are not lively now, we are looking forward to a good harvest and a lively summer.

The health of our little town is good. Since the diphtheria left us last Fall we have had no sickness.

Floods, hard times, sickness, or anything in the catalogue of possibilities does not cure the penchant of our young folks to "trip the light fantastic." Your correspondent happened in upon a nice little social last night, at which all the youth and beauty of the town were assembled and also representatives from our neighboring towns. The music for the occasion being copious and splendid, everything went merry until the "butch" laid down his fiddle and doned a blue cap and red shawl and proposed playing the part of "ridinghood" which caused some little excitement and delay of proceedings, until a kind friend of the "knight of the block and cleaver" invited him down town to "splice the main brace," after which everything was lovely. But "butch" still says he can lick the man that did'nt like the red shawl. At the party we noticed Black's Station's representatives enjoyed themselves as usual, with the exception of an occasional spat from Sutter county, and the retort "well we ain't drowned out," etc. Wells, Fargo & Co. came to the front in good style. Can't dance very well, but perfectly willing; and Sol Fryatt's man of the mortar and pestle was completely at home in the "round," but not much on the "square." The C. P. R. R. in a neat little Mechanic's Store suit conducted everything properly and deserves applause.

Woodland would have been very substantially represented but for that unfortunate game "pedro;" ——'s wife was already to go, but alas! for that game, it lasted too long. Whit., the next time you go to a dance, make your debut before you commence that game of "pedro." D. J.

Our Sidewalks, Etc.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I desire, through the columns of your paper, to call attention to the manner in which our streets and sidewalks are being managed. Heretofore our Town Trustees—probably on account of lack of authority of law—have maintained a degree of masterly inactivity on street and sidewalk matters. Now however, things have changed. The present Board is evidently going to the other extreme. The principle that seems to be established in all towns, of late years, is that a majority of property holders on the line of a needed improvement shall have their wishes consulted as to the method and kind that shall be made—especially as all such improvements are to be made at their own expense. In the matter of the sidewalk from Frost to East street, the property owners are almost unanimously in favor of placing the sidewalk and gutter to the line, making the roadway straight; but without consultation, or giving the parties notice to appear before them and make known their wishes, a suit was commenced to force the owners to mutillate the main street of the town, notwithing the growing feeling on all sides to straighten the streets and improve the general appearance of the town. As the County has just paid into the Town treasury more than $2,000 that its citizens had paid as road tax, it might be improved with some show of reason that the proper place to expend this money would be on the streets and gutters. It would take but a very small part of it to move the gutters out to the line for two blocks—as the entire balance to East street is ordered to be done at the expense of property owners on the line. The Surveyor has also placed stakes for the sidewalk on Second street between Main street and Oak Avenue, at such a height as will force all the property holders on the line to raise the sidewalk higher than the level of their land, and will necessitate the raising of the fences or hanging their gates from the inside, making them very awkward in their looks and use. There is not a sidewalk on any street in town, except Main street, higher than the level of the land—it is a question whether any higher walk is necessary—either for looks or use. It would seem but fair to all concerned to suspend work for the present and take some measures to get an expression from the parties interested before proceeding further. Hoping this will call out others and be the means of placing these matters in their proper light, I am, A CITIZEN.

A New Pastime.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen, desirous of having a day's recreation, selected Saturday as their day of revelry, it being a delightful one. They concluded to exercise their steeds, mounted and took the road leading east of town, and when they reached the tule one of the party started up a hare, and having no dogs along to catch the fleet game, one proposed to run it down with horse, to which all consented in one voice. They gave chase for a few hundred yards, when the hare ran into a small clump of weeds and one of the horsemen dismounted and caught it. Having so much sport in the first chase, they they concluded to repeat the dose, and in the course of a few hours had caught a half dozen rabbits. Several of those who indulged in the day's sport have live rabbits to show as prizes, and as pay for their awful riding through mud and mire that day.

District Court—Denson J.

Monday, March 17th, 1879. Moore vs. Clear Lake Water Works—Ordered that the above case be continned until the 19th, at 10 o'clock A.M., by consent of counsel.

Allen vs. Allen—Passed.

Capital Savings Bank vs. Dresbach et al—Defendants withdraw their demurrer with leave to answer in ten days.

Strauss vs. Laugenour—Continued by consent, and set for May 20th, 1879.

Baker & Hamilton vs. Meadors et al.—Demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

Adjourned until March 19th, at 1 P.M.

An Apparently Unwilling Suicide.

The Solano *Republican* refers to the tragic death of Hood Alston, who had lived several years in that county, and states that while living in Fremont Township he married a daughter of Mr. F. W. Hyde and engaged in farming and teaching school. About the 1st of February he moved with his wife and two children to Berkley, intending to locate permanently, but left on the following Sunday and was never seen by his family afterwards, or heard of till the news came of his suicide at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The *Republican* adds:

On his person was found a written statement of the causes which led him to commit the fatal act. He was injured in the head by a fragment of a shell at the battle of Gettysburg, since which time he has been subject to abberration of the mind at times. The disorder finally developed into a desire to murder his family, and he fled their presence and took his own life that they might live. The statement is full of pathos. He speaks of his wife and children as only a man can who is dying for them. In this connection he says: "I am sitting in my room pondering upon the awful deed awaiting me, and the tragic instant. Thoughts of home and loved ones now come near me, as white-capped breakers over a barren coast. I saw the sun go down this evening and its declining rays seemed to reach out to me pleadingly, as if to draw me back to the far West, where those that love me live. Are you a father? And have you children? Then pity me! Only once more to catch the prattle of my darling boy! To hear him call me papa! To press his chubby cheek to mine, and gaze into his luminous eyes and feel his love."

Wood's Household Magazine.

Every person becomes morally good or bad or intellectually great or small by the thoughts which occupy his mind from time to time. These thoughts are derived chiefly from reading. But, in order that reading may be in the highest degree profitable, there must be a capacity for reading well and a taste for reading, which can only be secured by a supply of appropriate matter, such as will be found in Wood's Household Magazine. Indeed, this monthly is edited with a special reference to these needs. Having the best American and foreign periodicals and books published during the last fifty years to select from. Mr. Wood strives to present from month to month a "Scrap Book," containing the choicest treasures of the best minds concerning the various subjects treated. This magazine is also believed to be the cheapest reading published for the school room and fireside—a year's numbers be equivalent to more than twelve dollars' worth of bound books; and those who know it best have repeatedly characterized it as "The Prince of Periodicals, which no family can afford to do without." Handsomely illustrated, $2 per year; single copies, 20 cents. But any person who has not seen the Magazine since its recent enlargement and improvement may obtain a sample copy for only 5 cents by immediately addressing the publisher, S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

District Court Proceedings

The following memorandum of decisions have been received by the Clerk of the District Court:

Town of Woodland vs. Geo. D. Fiske et al.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff reserving to defendant the right to keep and maintain suitable and proper means of egress from the street to the several front doors of the building as now located.

Peter Reifenrath vs. James Moore.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $20.

R. Fitz vs. Bynum.—Motion for new trial denied.

F. S. Freeman vs. White et als.—Property ordered sold in two parcels; first parcel consisting of property described in Fiske's mortgage, second parcel, Small's mortgage, to apply proceeds of first parcel to payment of Fiske's claim, then to Freeman's, balance, if any, to H. D. White. Sears has no lien.

R. S. Carey, vs. W. W. Brown et al.—The petition of numerous settlers to partake of the benefits of the judgment heretofore rendered in the case, is by the Court granted and decreed filed accordingly.

Marriage.

The following notice of the marriage of our nephew, J. W. Saunders, we clip from a late number of *Detroit Society News*:

SAUNDERS—CHILDS.—Mr. J. W. Saunders, of Detroit, and Miss Mina L. Childs, of Charlotte. The ceremony was performed in Charlotte, Mich., last Wednesday, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. Childs, in the presence of relatives and friends. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. B. Williams, the well known State Missionary of the Congregationalist denomination of Michigan. The bride appeared prettily dressed in a wine-colored silk, cut *princess en train*, and trimmed with flowers. The groom and bride stood alone during the cermony. The wedding was a quiet, pleasant affair. Mr. Saunders is a member of the Michigan Ready-Print Company and foreman of their composing room, and his associates and employes unite in wishing him much joy in his new relation.

Good boy. So the family name is to be perpetuated and the stock preserved, and no doubt all the people will say amen.

A Literary Revolution.

Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, in the new Acme Edition, is meeting with such extraordinary sale that the publishers, to make it still more popular, have further reduced the prices. Purchasers ordering before April 30th will get the eight volumes complete, in paper, for $1.75; cloth, $2.50; half morocco, gilt top, $4.00; or bound in four volumes, half morrocco, gilt top, for $3.20. Sample volumes sent post-paid for 30 cents, 45 cents, 65 cents, and 90 cents. This is not only one of the choicest works in the language, but really wonderful in its low price. Specimen pages and terms to clubs will be sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, N. Y.

The Band Concert.

About five hundred people assembled to on last Monday evening to witness the long-talked-of concert of the Ellis Band. The talent volunteered upon this occasion was from the best the town afforded and the efforts to entertain an attentive and appreciative audience, and to carry out a well arranged programme, were very commendable in all those who participated. The realization will foot up to about $200. Favorable weather enabled many from a distance to come and they improved the opportunity. They came, they saw, and they went away highly pleased. The band is truly deserving, as their music is of an advanced order.

The Craft.

Under the management of the new landlord, Mr. J. I. McConnell, the Craft Hotel has been thoroughly renovated from cellar to garrett, and everything about the premises thoroughly cleansed. All the Chinamen have been discharged and white cooks are employed. The guests and boarders are glad they are gone. We took a look through the various departments of the house and found everything as above stated. Mr. McConnell is well known throughout the county, and will add to the popularity the Craft has always enjoyed.

Musical Information.

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of Will L. Thompson's famous song "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." It is thought that "Drifting with the Tide," this author's last composition, will even eclipse "Gathering Shells," in popularity. Any music dealer will mail either of these beautiful pieces on receipt of price, 40 cents. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105, Kearny Street, San Francisco.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Read the new advertisement of the French Restaurant.

All the latest designs in Trimming Buttons at Forrester's.

A large new sign has been put up at the office of the Puget Sound Lumber Company.

Our telegraphic dispatches contain accounts of no less than six executions for murder on Friday last.

At the French Restaurant you call for what you want and get it properly cooked. Therefore it does you good.

R. P. Davidson, Principal of the Bernal Heights School, in San Francisco, is visiting Woodland friends.

The handsomest lot of Spring Calico, White Goods, Dress Goods, etc., to be found in Woodland, at Forrester's.

Jim Parker is working like a tiger on the race course and is bound it shall be in the best of condition for future races.

A large train of flat cars, loaded with wheat from the warehouses of Willows, passed through here on Friday morning.

The next meeting of the Woodland Democratic Club will be held Saturday night, when the organization will be completed.

Porter & Co. keep constantly on hand Whole and Ground Barley, Middlings, Bran and Wheat in quantities to suit purchasers.

It's too true. The mirror certainly tells the truth. How remarkably well I look now that I take my meals at the French Restaurant.

Immense varieties of all kinds of goods just received at Forrester's, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.

R. Forrester has purchased a large stock of Spring Goods which are now open for the inspection of purchasers. Give him a call.

Not only the Woodland Band are tendered a benefit concert, but Colusa is soon to give a similar entertainment to the Colusa Band.

Mrs. Berg, wife of our carrier and general news agent, who has been quite ill for some time past, we are glad to learn is improving rapidly.

Two car loads of lumber have arrived at the Puget Sound Lumber Yards for R. B. Blowers, who is about building a new barn of large dimensions.

Miss Bettie Woods was awarded a Teacher's Life Diploma at the meeting of the State Board of Education held in Sacramento on the 13th instant.

Hiram Brown and his son started for Modoc County on Saturday last where they will locate land for the latter, who intends to reside in that part of the State.

The *Record-Union* says the water rushing through the break in the levee on the Yolo side above Washington can be heard at night in almost every portion of Sacramento.

Seven men are engaged mailing copies of the new Constitution to the voters of the State, taking the names from the County Great Registers. They have been received here.

R. B. Johnson has carpenters engaged in erecting a fine residence on his lot in the Western suburbs of town. It is to be one story, and to be finished with all the modern improvements.

Everybody will be glad to learn that C. F. Reed's nice little tract of four thousand acres of wheat, in Reclamation District No. 108, is looking very fine, having escaped the threatened flood, and promises an immense yield.

Three car loads of assorted lumber arrived at the yards of the Puget Sound Lumber Company on Friday and two or three more on Saturday. The managers are laying in a very heavy supply so as to fill all possible orders promptly.

Benoit Bro.'s have not a very fashionable sign, but the best notice for them is on the backs of their customers showing the very best kind of stuff and the most fashionable and stylish workmanship. Try for yourself and you will be satisfied.

The Democratic Club met at Central Hall Saturday evening. A large, enthusiastic and interesting meeting was had. By-Laws as gotten up by the Committee were read and adopted after a few amendments. The Club adjourned to meet on next Saturday night.

The advertisement of the Cantata of Queen Esther will be seen in this paper. A great deal of time and pains have been taken in the preparation of this beautiful piece, and it will be presented in a manner to command the admiration of the people and reflect credit on the participants.

A Chinaman was tried before Judge Oneál, at Davisville, on Saturday, for stealing dried fruit from J. G. Briggs' orchard, estimated at $100 worth. He was found guilty and bound over to appear before the next Grand Jury in the sum of $1,000, in default of which he was brought to Woodland and placed in jail.

We noticed a fine lot of mutton sheep which were being driven into the Railroad Company's stock corrals, preparatory to being shipped. They were consigned to Hilburn Bro.'s, Sacramento, from W. E. Mock, of this place. Mr. Mock informs us that he has about 2,000 mutton sheep which he intends to ship this Spring.

We learn that there is to be a grand picnic at Knights Landing on Saturday, April 26th, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Odd Fellowship. There will be an excursion train from Davisville and Woodland to accommodate all who desire to attend from both places. Arrangements are now under way to make it a grand affair.

Mr. L. M. McKenney publisher of the District Directory embracing Sacramento, Amador, El Dorado, Placer and Yolo counties, has been making a canvass of Woodland and vicinity the past few days in the interest of his work, getting statistics for publication and also subscribers. The book will be issued about the middle of May.

Many of our citizens are compelled to work very hard in the fields for their daily bread, and after harvest think nothing of paying $20 more for a silver watch than they can get it at Uncle Harris'. For instance, in those fancy jewelry stores, a good Silver Waltham Watch costs $38; at Uncle Harris' you buy the same for $18. Nos. 222 and 702 Kearny street, S. F.

De Pue & Co. have completed arrangements for the publication in their work of the Official Map of the County. This will supply a long felt want by placing in the hand of every subscriber a copy of the map. They will divide the map into six sections containing six Congressional Townships each, and draw and lithograph it in fine style, and the plan is a most convenient one. The addition of the map to their volume will add greatly to its value, and will undoubtedly insure them a large subscription.

The Library Magazine is what people of good literary taste have long been wanting. The neatest and handiest in form of all the monthlies, and very much the cheapest, it gives from the pens of the ablest living writers a choice variety of articles, both timely and entertaining. Number 2, just ready, contains articles by Gladstone, R. A. Proctor, Prof. Blaikie, Bayne, Julia Kavanagh, M. Monod, Canon Curteis, and other writers less famous, but hardly less interesting. There are 128 pages, and the price is 10 cents a number or $1 a year. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

We are informed that some unknown persons entered Steve Howard's residence one and a half miles north of Woodland, on Saturday night last about 9 o'clock, and obtained about $9 in silver, which was taken out of Ed. Howard's clothes that hung up in his room. The family was in the parlor at the time the burglary was going on in the bedrooms, and owing to loud and interesting conversation did not hear the rascals enter or depart. It is supposed, through fear of being detected, they did not venture into the room where they might have found the most money, and which would have been easy of access for them had they exerted themselves a little more.

W. R. Pond, of Colusa, who has been lying quite ill at the Capital for a week, is again convalescent.

The San Francisco Dressmaker at the White House charges lowest and makes the most stylish outfits.

Dennis Kearny intends visiting all the towns and cities of the Pacific Coast. Will he be likely to think of Woodland?

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The Sacramento river stood at the 23 feet 5 inch mark at noon on Wednesday, March 12th—the highest point it has reached this season.

J. H. Vinson will act as stage manager in the cantata of Queen Esther, D. L. Hacket, the former stage manager, having gone to Winters.

Pockman & Smith contemplate building a large, capacious two-story brick livery stable, adjoining the building they now occupy, some time this Spring.

Some one writes from Langville that crops in that vicinity are looking fine, that the town is growing and the people are cheerful, but no name is signed to the letter.

John Hollingsworth took down his old board fence in front of his residence in the Eastern suburbs of town on Monday and intends to place a new and substantial one in its stead.

Boys—Don't fail to call on Forrester when you want a nice Spring Suit.

J. Sovereign has just finished a most elegant single buggy for Messrs. Pockman & Smith; it is of the very latest style of workmanship, such as piano-box, Dexter springs, etc. It is also tastefully painted.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

About eighty people assembled at the residence of John Freeman on Monday evening to take part in the Library Social. It passed off very pleasantly, interspersed with music, social chat, and a bounteous supply of refreshments.

Do they not?—Clothes do not exactly make a man, but they greatly improve his appearance: but when they are made by the Pacific Outfitting Company, No. 11 Geary Street, they are as fine fitting toggery as any one would wish.

The Sacramento *Bee* of March 17th says that the Yolo levee, at a point opposite the old mouth of the American River, was found to be cutting away the bank and a force of men were employed for several hours in facing it with canvas.

Carson & Glen, being the lowest bidders up to Saturday, when the contract closed, for the building of C. W. Bush's residence, they were awarded it. The building is to be situated upon the corner of 3d street and Lincoln Avenue, opposite E. R. Lowe's residence.

Ladies save money and material by having their dresses made at the White House

The individual who was arrested by Constable Morgan on Putah Creek and brought here to be lodged in jail on a charge of having stolen a gun from Lew Olds, was brought up for hearing Wednesday, and was bound over to await the action of the next Grand Jury, and in default of bail was remanded to jail.

Recollect, all ye nimrods, that it will be unlawful for you to kill quail, ducks, etc., after to-day, as the law against killing these birds goes into effect on the 15th of March and holds in force until the 15th of September. Oil up your guns, put them away, and govern yourselves accordingly.

A sickening sight met the eyes of travelers yesterday morning as they passed along the road a mile west of town, wherein a tramp lay in the mud near the roadside, his boots, which had been pulled off, and a bottle of whiskey being his only companions as he lay there in the arms of Morpheus.

Many are now pruning trees and shrubbery planting shade and ornamental trees, and otherwise beautifying their yards and orchards. It matters not how fine a residence may look, an untastefully arranged and ill-plotted yard will cast a gloom over all. Most people seem to be of this opinion, and are laboring to remedy all deficiencies.

Rev. D. Shuck, of Stanislaus, will lecture at Central View, in Capay Valley, on the 27th Instant. Subject—"The Relations of Christians to Secret Societies; at which time and place the Yolo County Association auxiliary to the National Christian Association of America, opposed to secret societies, will hold its second quarterly meeting. Everybody are requested to attend who can.

New Spring goods have been received by Charmak & Levy, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store. These goods are of the latest styles and just suited for the market. In family groceries they also have a full stock. A. G. Read holds forth as usual in the dry goods department, and Charles Charmak, brother of one of the proprietors, has recently become connected with it also. This new firm is doing a good share of the business of our town.

Alfalfa is about knee-deep in pastures in this vicinity, and the festive *porcine* revels in it and browses until he is scarcely able to grunt. It calls to mind that suggestive little poem of that unfortunate lad—not Charlie Ross, but:

Rufus had a tar-black pig,
In clover-fields he ran;
The butcher came with a bloody rig
And turned him into ham!
[Chorus omitted.]

What a bright prospect looms up for our tule land owners since machinery has been invented for levee building by steam power, as described a few days ago by Supervisor Hester, who saw Mr. Gwinn's successful operations in that line on the levees of the District in which he is largely interested, below Washington in this county. They use an institution similar to a dredger and work in wet or dry earth, doing the work very rapidly and substantially, with four engines and as many men.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., March 17th, 1879.

Barsalon, Joe	Rivens, Styles
Dickson, J W	Smith, Asbarine
Hall, Celia	Science, Albert
Levalley, Henry	White, Sarah M
Rose, A H	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, March 15th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, W. G. Duncan and Miss Mary E. Franklin.

May their pathway through life be lighted by the sunshine of peace, prosperity and happiness.

THE editor of the Hollister *Telegraph* things the DEMOCRAT "a little variable" because we sometimes send only a four-page sheet to exchanges—which is done when our edition runs short. We supposed all editors understood this. We have frequently received only half-sheets from exchanges.

THE *San Francisco Merchant* is a new weekly commercial paper, as indicated by its name, edited by Alex. D. Bell, a gentleman of great experience and ability in that particular field of journalism. The paper is announced to be especially devoted to the grocery, tobacco, provision, wine and spirit trade, and will no doubt command an extensive patronage.

There have been more cures of nervous debility, weakness of reproductive organs and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try it. Sold by Elston & White.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, . . . Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

Intemperance and Crime.

Chief Justice Davis' remarks continued: That habits of intemperance are the chief cause of crime is the testimony of all judges of large experience. More than two hundred years ago Sir Mathew Hale, then Chief Justice of England, to whom as a writer and judge we are greatly indebted for our criminal law, speaking on this subject, said: "The places of judicature I have long held in this kingdom have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years, and by due observation I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberries, the riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes and other enormities that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issue of excessive drinking—of tavern and ale-house drinking." Leaping over two hundred years of English history and jurisprudence, I call on other eminent Judges of great experience to testify. Lord Chief Baron Kelly, perhaps the oldest Judge now on the English bench, says in a letter to the Arch-deacon of Canterberry: "Two-thirds of the crimes which come before the Courts of law of this country are occasioned chiefly by intemperance.

Not less explict is the testimony of those whose official duties have brought them in contact with convicted criminals. Speaking of intemperance, the Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction said: "Nine-tenths of the English crime requiring to be dealt with by law arises from the English sin, which the law scarcely discourages." And the late inspector of English prisons says: "I am within the truth when I state that in four cases out of five, when an offense has been committed, intoxicating drink has been one of the causes." The reason for this is not found in English skies. A committee of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, reporting in 1876, states that out of 28,987 committments to the jails of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, during the three previous years, 21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink."

This is not a mere provincial imitation of the fashions of the mother country; for alas! in our land, under our beloved institutions, the same facts exist. Massachusetts, the keeper of Plymouth Rock and of the virtues that landed there, tells the same tale. The report of her State Board of Charities for 1869 says: "The proportion of crime traceable to this great vice must be set down as not less than four-fifths," and her Inspectors of State prisons in 1868 gave the same proportion. Coming closer home, we have the testimony of our Chief Justices for 1874: "We are fully satisfied," say they, "that intoxication is one great leading cause that renders the existence of our police Courts necessary."

Missouri.

This is another of the great Western Central States that is being moved by the temperance agitation. For the last eighteen months the temperance wave has been passing over Missouri, shaking the whiskey traffic to its very foundation. Under a modified local option law by electing members to the County Court opposed to the sale of liquor. Twenty counties of the State have refused to grant licenses to sell liquor. Missouri has a membership of nearly 20,000 Good Templars in her borders and they are making things lively for the whiskey ring. Col. J. J. Hickman, Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the world has removed from Kentucky to this State and has lately delivered a brilliant address on Temperance in the Hall of Representatives at Jefferson City. He is a host within himself, a brilliant speaker and an advocate of the prohibition of the traffic. His influence must be largely felt in the struggle now going on in that State. Another powerful advocate of the temperance cause in that State is found in the person of Gov. B. Gratz Brown. He has recently delivered an address in St. Louis not only on the power but the duty of the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, which is being circulated in all parts of the State. Petitions are being poured into the Legislature from all parts of the State for a Constitutional amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors as a beverage, making it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment to violate the same. The temperance folks of Missouri can take care of themselves. A fair field and no favors. Push on the column.

A Prohibition County.

A stranger traveling in Missouri looking for a location in which to pitch his tent, finally arrives in Worth county. Struck by the prosperity of the county and the happiness of the people he writes to the St. Joe *Gazette*, from which we make the following extract:

"The finances of the county are good, second to none in the State. Taxes for all purposes are only 90 cents on the $100. The roads are all in good order and the streams all bridged. The public buildings are in good order and county warrants are at par. There is a large school fund safely loaned to the people of the county, the interest of which is applied to the schools. There are fifty-seven good schools in the county, numerous churches in every village throughout the county, and not a saloon in the county. Its population has increased since 1870 over fifty per cent, and is now 8,000, with a taxable property of over $2,000,000."

The secret of the prosperity of Worth county is that prohibition is in full force there and the people are determined to keep it in existence.

Solid Merit Will Tell.

The scarcity of Diamonds, Gold and Silver and the difficulties met with in securing them is a sure indication of their value.

Thus it is with a valuable medicine, Dr Aug. Kaiser's celebrated German Pulmonic Elixir, through the jealousy of rivals, has met with the most bitter opposition, and apparently almost insurmountable obstacles have been thrown in its way; but its opponents might as well try to change the course of the Sun, sweep back the Ocean with a broom or put out a prarie fire with a tear.

For the cure of Throat and Lung diseases, such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchial Affections, it is unequaled. Its cures are truly magical. Ask your Druggists, ELSTON & WHITE, for it. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75-cent bottle. Trial bottle, 25 cents.

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H. Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect a cure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists. mh20dw

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.—An example of the truth of this is the success of TANNER'S GERMAN OINTMENT, one of the leading medical staples of the age. It never fails, but always succeeds in removing Corns, Sores, Ulcers and Eruptions, checking rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles, and remedying pluriesy and pain in the region of the liver and kidneys. Lame back, a trouble to which weakly females and elderly persons are extremely subject is always cured by this ointment. It is unequaled. All druggists sell it.

My Three Children Have Been greatly afflicted with scrofula; it has kept me poor paying doctor's bills. I gave them your Bristoll's Sarsaparilla, without much faith; it had the desired effect, and they are now as healthy children as any in the city.
MRS. EDWARD BLACK, Auckland, N. Z.

NOTICE!

Having sold our Grocery and Provision Store to Messrs. Charmak & Levy, the proprietors of the Farmers & Mechanics' Store, we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and former customers.

THOMAS & BIDWELL.

By the above card it will will be seen that we have purchased the well-known

GROCERY
—AND—
PROVISION STORE
—OF—
MESSRS. THOMAS & BIDWELL.

The two departments are now consolidated in one Business, and we are prepared to furnish our Customers with

EVERYTHING
NEEDED FOR HOME USE!
BOTH IN THE
DRY GOODS!
—AND—
GROCERY L

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

The Cricket.

BY HENRY C. CORNWELL.

Blithe minstrel of the fading year!
I love thy song of cozy cheer,
And though my cell be rude and bare
With thee my lonely hearth I share,
Nor would I thy thin pipe forego
For sweetest reeds that man may blow.

Without, November's tempests roar;
The maniac wind assaults the door,
And shrill through mountain gorges bleak
The writhen hemlocks sigh and shriek;
But what care I how wild it be
So Fate sends comrade such as thee?

Estranged, unvisited, forlorn,
I give the false word scorn for scorn!
Remote from man, to hear at night
Thy faultless treble's crisp delight,
And warm my old bones by the fire,
Are the sole comforts I desire.

When on my ruined past I brood,
And maddening memories intrude,
Then, welcome guest! thy cheerful strain
Diverts and solaces my pain,
And makes me for an hour forget
All, save thy tiny clarionet!

When sleep's soft fingers close my eyes,
And childhood's fairy pictures rise,
Thou art my sleepless sentinel,
Whose watchword tells me all is well—
Whose sudden silence warns my ear
If aught of evil wanders near.

Thou art the hermit's closest friend;
And when my mortal day shall end,
And my cold hand at last shall tire
To light at eve the fagot-fire—
Though none are left to weep for me,
Thy song my requiem shall be!

Scribner for December.

Dolly's Story.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"I declare, Dolly, you're enough to try the patience of Job," said Miriam Spencer, indignantly. "Here you've been and sewed on this bias-fold trimming wrong side out, and it will take a full hour to rip it out, if it will take a minute! I don't see what on earth you were thinking about!"

Dorothea Spencer stood with folded hands and attitude of abasement before her tall, handsome sister. It was a type of their whole lives, this morning's occurrence. Dolly was always being arraigned, as it were, before the bar of her elder sisters' judicial perfection. She was always in the wrong, and Miriam and Melissa were always aggravatingly right! Whatever she did was wrong side out or upside down, and it was the family legend that "Dolly couldn't be trusted, any more than a child!"

The Spencers had been a well-to-do family once, but the blight commonly known as the "shrinkage of real estate" had ruined them. Old Mr. Spencer, a cultivated scholar, had tried an "Establishment for Youths and Young Gentlemen," but there were no pupils to be had. Mrs. Spencer had opened a boarding-house, but the disastrous experiment had dissipated what little fortune they had left, and stranded them hopelessly on the shores of poverty. So Miriam had taken up the trade of fashionable dressmaking; and Melissa, who was considered the talented member of the family, gave daily lessons in flower-painting, guitar music, and the manufacture of wax flowers.

"Dorothea ought to do something to help along," said Miriam, severely eyeing the little, dark, Spanish-eyed creature who was so different from the rest of the family.

"Dolly's very young," said Mrs. Spencer, who had always regarded this last of the flock as a mere baby.

"She's eighteen," said Miriam.

"And she really seems to have no particular genius for anything," said Mrs. Spencer, apologetically. "And she can help me a good deal with the housework, and run around to wait on papa. Papa needs a great many steps taken for him since he got bad with the inflammatory rheumatism."

And so, to her great joy, Dolly was excused from the treadmill of daily work.

But upon this especial occasion Miriam Spencer was particularly hurried with a ball-dress of salmon-colored silk, and she had invoked her young sister's aid with no very distinguished success.

"I—I'm very sorry," faltered Dolly, with downcast lashes and varying color. "I don't see how it could possibly have happened!"

Miriam compressed her lips.

"One thing is very certain," said she. "I shall never ask your help again, Dorothea. It is as Melissa says—you are good for nothing at all."

And poor Dolly, with an awful sense of guilt upon her mind, crept up to her sloping-roofed room in the garret to cry until her eyes were swelled like a pair of red crab-apples. And the gray cat, purring against her cheek, was the only confidant of her troubles.

"And even *you* wouldn't come near me, pussy, if you knew how bad I was," bewailed Dolly, holding the cat up by her fore feet and looking piteously into her green glass eyes. "I spoil everything that I touch, and Miriam says I'm only a burden to the family; and Melissa won't even trust me to cut her wax patterns for her. Oh, I *do* wish I was good for anything.

And poor little Dolly was very subdued and silent indeed that evening as she washed up the tea-dishes, only breaking one saucer, and knocking the handle off two tea-cups.

As it happened, Miss Melissa Spencer had been spending the afternoon with a literary friend, and was full of chatter as she copied music for the morrow morning's lessons by the light of the student lamp.

"It's a five-hundred dollar prize for the best story on temperance," said she; "to be written in one hundred pages of manuscript, and sent in before the first of September next. And Louisa Lacy is going to compete for it!"

"Five hundred dollars!" repeated Miriam, with a long breath. "Oh, I wish I could write!"

Dolly said nothing, but she listened with varying color and bated breath. Five hundred dollars! To her it represented a golden mine of wealth—an inexhaustible treasure!

"Miss Pink used to say that my compositions at school were good," thought Dolly. "I wonder if it would be wrong to *try*?"

And only the gray cat, purring away in the garret window sill, knew Dolly's persevering efforts, all those long twilights, or the oil that was burned in the little kerosene lamp, long after the rest of the family had sought their pillows—the hopes, the fears, the intervals of feverish exaltation, the answering chords of dull despair!

"Writing, eh!"

Miss Melissa had crept up stairs on tip-toe, and now stood, like an avenging spirit, over blushing, palpitating Dolly, who vainly strove to cover her disordered mass of papers with one fluttering hand.

"So," cried Melissa severely, "*this* is the secret of all those mysterious disappearances. *This* is the reason you never can be found when you are wanted for anything. Dorothea Spencer, I am *surprised* at you!"

"It's only a little story," faltered Dolly, turning pink and white by turns. "I—I don't suppose any one would publish it, but I thought it wasn't any harm just to write down what came into my head."

"You'd a deal better devote yourself to stocking-darning and dusting, and bread-making," said Melissa. As if *you* could write!—you, that can't iron a shirt properly, or baste on the trimming to a dress! Well, I *am* surprised at the confidence of some poople!"

"Yes, but Melissa—"

"Take my advice," imperiously interrupted Miss Melissa; "burn all this trash! Fling the ink out of the window—put the pens in the fire. Devote yourself to real, practical work. You're bad enough and careless enough as you are, but if you're going to turn *literary*—"

And Miss Melissa stalked out of the room with a countenance expressive of the extremest derision and disgust. Dolly's face crimsoned hotly as she heard, five minutes afterwards, the peal of Miriam's scornful laughter, as Melissa told her of the discovery she had made.

"I *will* succeed," she murmured to herself, as she drew the pile of papers nearer to her, and dipped the pen anew into the ink-stand.

As the summer waned away, things fared ill with the Spencers. Miriam broke her arm and was compelled, perforce, to abandon her trade; Melissa found that the demand for wax flowers, guitar lessons and water-color painting was dwindling away to a mere nothing—and matters looked unpromising enough.

"I don't know what *is* going to become of us all," said Miriam, in tears. "If Dolly was only good for anything now—"

But, just at that moment, Dolly came in, with reddened cheeks, and dark eyes sparkling with unwonted light.

"Miriam," said she, pausing and laying her hand gently on her sister's shoulders, "I am not good for much, I know, but God has given us each our separate talents in this world. See!"

She opened a letter which she had been holding all this time, and laid a narrow strip of gray paper in Miriam's palm—a check for five hundred dollars.

"Child," gasped the astounded elder sister, "where did you get this?"

"It is for my story," said Dolly, flushing all over with innocent delight. "I have been fortunate enough to win the prize."

"And Louisa Lacy?" breathlessly questioned Melissa.

"I suppose, of course, she has been unsuccessful."

The two elder sisters looked in almost incredulous surprise at this hitherto unrecognized genius that had blossomed up in their family; and in their regards Dolly read dawning respect and admiration.

"Five hundred dollars!" repeated Miriam, scrutinizing the scrap of gray paper as if it had been a fairy amulet. "It would be long enough before I made five hundred dollars at dressmaking!"

"And I shall *never* earn it at wax flowers or guitar lessons," almost sobbed Melissa. "To think that our Dolly had such a gift as that and we never to suspect it!"

But Dolly's most perfect happiness was when her white-haired father blessed her with inarticulate fervency, and her mother cried tears of joy upon her shoulder.

"I *always* knew our Dolly would come out right!" said Mrs. Spencer.

And the two elder sisters were compelled, albeit it was a little difficult just at first, to coincide in this opinion.

A Phenomenal Barber.

Mr. Sarvis went into a barber-shop to get shaved, last week. When his turn came he stretched himself out in the chair and told the artist what he was to do. Mr. Sarvis was considerably surprised at him, for he asked not a single question and was very short in his answers when interrogated on the state of the weather, the political outlook, etc. While being shaved he carefully remarked to the artist:

"Do you think my hair needs cutting?"

The barber ran his fingers through his hirsute and replied:

"No; not for a month yet."

Mr. Sarvis was astonished at his honesty.

"Do you think I need a shampoo?"

"No, sir, your head is quite clean."

"Have you a preparation you can recommend for the preservation of the hair?" asked Mr. Sarvis.

"You need nothing of the kind, sir!"

"But my son does."

"Tell him to use castile soap and hot water; all these preparations are frauds."

"Can you tell me how I may get rid of these pimples?"

"Yes, sir!"

"How?"

"Go to some good physician and get a prescription."

"Will you let me have a brush with metallic bristles?"

"Never keep them; they do more harm than good."

Then Mr. Sarvis told him he was possessed of the kind of honesty which sends people to the poor-house, and walked out more astonished than if he had just put his hand on a red-hot stove under the impression that it was his umbrella.—*Washington Post.*

Why is X used as a mark? Because Withered, King of Kent, first adopted the sign of the cross for his mark to his grants, he being incapable of writing his name. The majority of the barons who signed the Magna Charta, made their marks, being ignorant of the science of writing.

Clouds are the vail behind which the face of day coquettishly hides itself, to enhance its beauty.

Margaret Fuller's Tragic Death.

In the spring of 1850 Margaret was irresistibly drawn to her native land. She wished to publish her book, that was to do justice to great principles and great men. It would seem that Margaret Fuller had been strangely prepared, by life and by temperament, to chronicle the Italian struggle. "Each order of things has its angel." Every great event has its historian. Every great need, whether individual or national, is always met.

A wonderful example of this is given in George Eliot's narration of the meeting of Daniel Deronda and Mordecai on the bridge. It is the most wonderful event in English literature. It has all the tragic intensity of Shakspeare. "The prefigured friend had come from the golden back-ground, and had signaled to him. This actually was; the rest was to be."

It was with many misgivings that the Count and Countess D'Ossoli embarked on board the ship *Elizabeth*, on a voyage that was, indeed, the voyage of eternity. "Beware of the sea," had been a prophecy given to Ossoli in his boyhood, and strange, subtle apprehensions of risk hovered around Margaret. She wrote thus:

"I have a vague expectation of some crisis—I know not what. It has long seemed to me that in the year 1850 I should stand on a plateau in the ascent of life, when I should be allowed to pause for a while and take more clear and commanding views than ever before. Yet my life proceeds as regularly as the fates of a Greek tragedy."

On this voyage Margaret gives the last touches to her book on Italy. On the 18th of July the vessel was off the coast of New Jersey, and they retired for what they believed to be the last night on shipboard—alas! the last on earth. In the night a terrible hurricane arose, and the vessel was driven headlong toward the sandbar of Long Island. About 4 o'clock in the morning she struck on Fire Island beach. Her doom was sealed. No human power could save her. She lay at the mercy of wind and waves. For twelve hours they clung to the wreck. It is possible that Margaret might have been saved, but she refused to leave her husband and child. It had long before been her prayer that "Ossoli, Angelo and I might go together, and the anguish be brief."

The prayer was strangely granted.

The only one of Margaret's treasures that ever reached her native land was the dead body of her child, which the sea gave up to tender ministries. Nino's body was taken to her home, and is buried in Mt. Auburn. A monument is placed there to Margaret, with her face sculptured on it in medallion, in the Fuller family lot.

And this was the home coming. Ah, truly, it was going Home!—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Cannibals in New Caledonia.

A Noumea correspondent gives the following particulars of the murder of eleven men in New Caledonia: The place thrills with the news that in the beginning of this week (November 21) eleven men were added to the list of victims. Again has over-confidence in the black demons been the snare. Three small coasters were engaged to carry provisions and ammunition to the military force under the command of Col. Wendling, operating against the rebels in the north of Poya, Adie, etc. Among the eleven men composing the three crews was a man named Marianne, whose son was killed in the massacre at M. Houdaille's. This man, so far as a perfect acquaintance with their language, manners and customs, was a native himself. He had served for years as interpreter on any required occasion through an extensive district and among many tribes. He seemed, in spite of the loss of his son, to have scorned the idea that the blacks would do anything against him. It is stated that he was warned not to go on shore, and that he should keep a strict watch. Both cautions seem to have been neglected. The lamentable fact remains to be told that the expected provisions not arriving, search was made, and at the mouth of the Poya River one pillaged boat was found, as also were traces of a sanguinary fight, evinced by broken oars, with natives' hair adhering. On the borders of the river, hidden away in the scrub, were found provisions, munitions and six native baskets filled with freshly-cooked human flesh, from which the bones were extracted; also the heads on poles. Two thousand pounds of Chassepot rifle cartridges fell into the hands of the rebels, and these they employed against the boats of the war steamer *Lamothe Piquet*, as they were searching the river on the 16th. A great many shots were fired by the Kanaks hiding in the mangroves which fringe the rivers in New Caledonia. The boats were struck by five balls, but no one was injured. The sailors could only reply by blind shots, as it were; for it is impossible for any but the bare-footed, agile savage to move through these mangrove swamps, a misstep among the snakelike roots of which involves sinking to the neck or deeper in mud.—*Sidney Morning Herald.*

DUMAS THE GREAT.—One night at the Theatre of San Carlo, Naples, Dumas the elder found himself chatting familiarly with a stranger, who, when the play was over, said to him patronizingly:

"I have greatly enjoyed your conversation, sir, and hope to see more of you. If ever you visit Paris call on me. I am Alexander Dumas."

"The devil you are! So am I!" replied the novelist, with a roar of laughter.

By the way, Dumas left Naples under peculiar circumstances.

One fine morning he printed an article in which he handled the Italian people in a manner more vigorous than courteous.

At eight o'clock the paper came out; by ten Dumas had received thirty challenges; by noon, sixty. At one P. M. he called a meeting of the 120 friends of his challenges, and said unto them:

"Gentlemen, I leave Naples to-night, and therefore have not time to fight all your principals singly. Nevertheless, I am anxious to give them all the satisfaction that is in my power, so as I have the choice of weapons; I propose fighting with pistols; your sixty principals will be collected into a group, and, on receiving the word, fire a volley at me, and I'll blaze away into the crowd."

The proposition was not accepted.

"Are good men, then, so rare?" asks the *Christian Standard*. Well, brother, that depends a great deal on the taste of the cannibal who cooks them.

A Singular Case.

A singular advertisement appeared, a week or two ago, in a Vermont paper. It was from a Georgian, residing in that State, notifying all saloon keepers in the town in which he was living not to sell him liquor, and warning them if they did sell it to him, that, "on his return to reason," he would punish them to the extent of the law.

It is not often that a victim of drunkenness publicly acknowledges his own helplessness; but no person can feel it so keenly.

About six years ago, two of the superintendents of Inebriate Asylums in this country were invited to meet a committee appointed by the British Parliament to examine into the management and utility of these institutions.

The individual statements of patients submitted by the superintendents were more pathetic and terrible than any tragedy. Men of the highest culture and moral worth, testified to the "uncontrollable force" which dragged them to the wine-cup at certain times, and to the relief which they found in medical treatment.

One gentleman declared that after resisting temptation for months, at a time when all his chances in life depended on sobriety, the sight of a glass of claret in the hands of a young girl had literally driven him mad. "It was like possession by a frightful fiend," he added. This man, whose arguments in favor of the asylums were the strongest, died at last in one after an attack of delirium tremens.

Our boys ought to know that dypsomania is a disease as much as scrofula or consumption, and that it is just as frequently found transmitted from one generation to another. There are certain families on whom the influence of alcoholic stimulants is almost uncontrollable, and on whom it is always in the end fatal. Just as the hereditary consumptive should avoid cold, they should guard against the first glass of liquor, as their stomachs, brains and blood are peculiarly susceptible to its poison.

Besides this reason for caution, while it is certain that the use of liquor is not a help to the health and morals of any nation, there is something in our climate, our nervous temperaments, and strained lives, which renders Americans especially easy victims to its murderous strength.

Spontaneous Generation.

Prof. Tyndall has made a further communication to the Royal Society, confirming his former observations on the appearance of organism in vegetable and animal infusions. Early last June he took with him to the Alps fifty small hermetically-sealed flasks containing infusion of cucumber, and fifty containing turnip infusion. Before sealing they had been boiled for five minutes in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. They were carefully packed in sawdust, but when unpacked the fragile sealed ends of about twenty of them were found broken off. Some of these injured flasks were empty, while others still retained their liquids. The eighty unbroken flasks were found pellucid, and they continued so throughout the summer. All the broken ones, on the other hand, which had retained their liquids, were turbid with organisms. Shaking up the sawdust, which he knew must contain a considerable quantity of germinal matter, he snipped off the ends of a number of flasks in the air above the sawdust. Exposed to a temperature of seventy degrees or eighty degrees, Fahrenheit, the contents of all the flasks became turbid in two or three days.

The experiment was repeated, and after the contaminated air had entered them he exposed the flasks to strong sunshine for a whole summer's day. One batch, indeed, was thus exposed for several successive days. Placed in a room with a temperature of from 70 degrees to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, they all, without exception, became turbid with organisms. Another batch of flasks, after having their sealed ends broken off, was infected by the water of a cascade derived from the melting of the mountain snows. They were afterward exposed to a day's strong sunshine, and subsequently removed to the warm room. In three days they were thickly charged with organisms. On the same day a number of flasks had their ends snipped off in the open air beside the cascade. They remained for weeks transparent, and, for all the Professor knows, continue so.—*London Times.*

We are told that in the neighborhood of Interlaken there is a prominent point, although not of great height, called the *Himweh Fluh*, which means the "Homesick Mount." It is so called because it is generally the last spot which the traveler visits before leaving that part of Switzerland, and at a time when his thoughts are turned homeward. It commands a view of the whole valley of Interlaken, with its cultivated fields and pastures and picturesque villages and lakes in the cup of mountain walls, and beyond the Jungfrau, and other mountains, which never doff their caps of eternal snow. It is beautiful to look upon, but the heart of the tourist is not there. He is thinking of friends and loved ones, and his own country. It is the Homesick Mount. And so they to whom faith makes the invisible most real, may have their moments of uplifting, stand on some "Heimweh Fluh," some Mount of Homesickness, and, while they acknowledge all the beauty, all the glory, all the gladness of the world, their hearts are not here; this sight does not enthrall them, for their faces are turned toward home. They dwell in the Land of Promise as in a strange country.—*John K. Allen.*

A CURIOUS WILL.—A will, revealing among other things glimpses of a love story, has gone to probate in Erie county, New York. It consists simply of a letter from the dead man to his brother. He had a sweetheart named "Susey," but Susey used to be seen now and then with another fellow, whom the jealous described as "that Galent." "If I find Susey with that Galent of hers," he writes, "I swear by the Halter that shal hang me, she shal never enjoy him." The letter proceeds with: "Give my love to Lidey W——," who was neither his sister nor his cousin, but apparently another sweetheart, for he adds, carelessly "and all the rest." But "Susey" was best loved, for he concludes with saying: "May the Lord bless you all, and pardon the deeds I have in contemplation."

A Prague chemist has invented a mirror which reveals the contents of wine casks without removing the heads.

A Laughable Occurrence.

Last night two buggies stopped at the Capital Hotel and two gentlemen jumped out almost simultaneously and went into the hotel, leaving two ladies in their respective buggies. One of the men came out in advance of the other and by the uncertain light thrown from the hotel was led aside from the actual fact in the little matter of getting in the right buggy. In a word, Mr. J. got in with Mrs. F., who were as totally unknown to each other so far as aquaintanceship is concerned, as if one had died ten years ago in Africa and the other hadn't been born. As married men often do, Mr. J. drove some distance before speaking. Finally he remarked:

"I've got a corn on my toe—the one you persist in putting your foot on, too—that hurts about as bad as the common run of things generally do."

The lady was very much surprised and rather haughtily replied:

"You've been trying to pick a quarrel with me all day, and now to make matters more exasperating, you change your voice to an unnatural growl!"

"It's you, madam, who have changed. My voice is natural. I am not trying to assume anything. You screech like on old gate."

"You are an old fool."

"Give my teeth here; you shan't wear them another minute."

"Teeth! teeth! What in the world do you mean?"

But just then driving through a flood of light the parties recognized that they didn't recognize.

"Madam," said Mr. J., stopping the horse and straightening himself up, "I hope you will excuse me, but I would like to know how you come in my buggy, and, furthermore, I'd like a little intelligence as regards the whereabouts of my wife. What have you done with her, madam?"

"I don't know what you mean, sir. Get out of my buggy!"

"Your buggy! Why, madam, you are beside yourself!"

"Yes, and beside yourself, which fact I deplore to such an extent that I will be forced to call the police."

"Police! police!" was shouted lustily, and when Officer Dailey came to the spot the woman insisted on the man's arrest.

The buggy was driven back to the Capital just in time to meet another buggy, the occupants of which had a similar experience.—*Arkansas Democrat.*

The Past and the Present.

Forgetfulness of the past is apt to beget disparagement of the present. Old age, with its impaired memory and disappointed hopes, is inclined to regard the days in which it lingers as inferior to those in which its youthful activity was passed. That in this old age does not consider wisely, a comparison of modern society with that described in the following extract from an article in *Fraser's Magazine*, may show. The article, treating of English society fifty years ago, says, "Duelling and intemperance were apparently two of the distinctions of an aristocrat.

"Brougham's brother was killed in a duel; Wellington was Prime Minister when he challeged Lord Winchilsea in 1829; Grattan fought a duel on the day of his election in 1800; Sir A. Boswell was killed in a duel in 1822; O'Connell had killed his man; and the practice of duelling was also frequent among literary men.

"Men vied with each other in hard drinking, and the custom was prevalent in almost all ranks and conditions of society. The Prince Regent invited the Duke of Norfolk to dinner for the express purpose of making him drunk; and the Duke of York made a practice of drinking six bottles of claret at a sitting.

"Drunkenness was fearfully prevalent during almost the whole of the eighteenth century. Mr. Lecky, quoting other authorities, records that 'Bolingbroke, when in office, sat up whole nights drinking, and in the morning, having bound a wet napkin round his forehead and his eyes, to drive away the effects of his intemperance, he hastened, without sleep, to his official business.'

"When Walpole was a young man, his father was accustomed to pour into his glass a double portion of wine, saying, 'Come, Robert, you shall drink twice while I drink once; for I will not permit the son in his sober senses to be witness of the intoxication of his father.'

"Many of the most brilliant intellects of the century were clouded by drink, and the drinking custom pervaded the professions as well as the general circles of society."

LITTLE JOHNNY ON THE PIGEON.—My sister says no man wich shoots pidgin matches shal marry her, but no man wude want tu marry her, I guess, as long as the pidgin shootin' held out, cos that wude be fun enuff. Wen she said it her yung man got red like a beat, but didn't say nothin'. Nex day he ast my Uncle Ned did he kno enboddy which wud like to bi a jam-up good shot-gun. Uncle Ned he said: "I'd like to bi it my own self if it was a good pidgin gun, but I gess it ain't, cos it has come mity ni spilin a match." Some pidgins carrys letters, same as the post-office, and one time wen my sister's yung man went away he cot one of our pidgins and took it along for to fetch back a letter to her, jest for a filler. Nex day wenever that girl herd the dore bel ring she was jest wild, cos she thot it was her letter come, for her idee was that the pidgin wude leave it at the post-office, for to be delivered bi the letter caryers. But wen my mother tole her the pidgin must come thru the winder, she went and thru up evry winder in the hous, and it was a cole day, and Franky, that's the baby, took cole and come miry ni peterin out.

Mrs. Mary P. Jones, of Louisiana, Missouri, has entered the lecture field with a novelty, a lecture on George Washington. The subject is old enough to please the most enthusiastic antiquarian, but the matter is as new as the silver dollar, and "Our George" is treated so spicily, airily and laughably, that Mrs. Jones' debut on the rostrum has been crowned with applause and success. Her lecture is in the serio-comic style, and beginning with the time when "George" "wore little caps like his grandmother," takes him clear through life in a stream of mingled drollery, burlesque and earnestness. Mrs. Jones is new in the lecture field, but she has ambition and talent, and her merits are sure to win her position.—*Hawkeye.*

Aunt Prue's Adventure.

When I was a gal—don't you go asking me how long ago that was, 'cause I aint agoin' to tell you; so there now. When I was a gal I went over to Uncle Adoniram's to pay a visit. It was in a lonesome sort of place, and I hadn't been there before, for they had just bought it, and I wasn't a great hand to find my way about alone. But, one day, aunt was sick and couldn't go down to the village to do the trading, and she jest said to me:

"Prue, you take Blackberry, he's easy riding, and go down to the store and order these things that I've made a list of, and ask 'em to send 'em over to-morrow, for your uncle has taken the wagon, and I can't bring 'em home myself, and we're out of ham, and cheese, and molasses, and sugar and tea, and soft-soap, and we hain't got much pepper nor thyme nor mustard in the house, neither."

"Yes, auntie," says I, "I'll go. And while I'm there, can't I stop and take tea with Camilla Smith? I've promised a long time."

Says aunt:

"Well, yes, you may, Prudence; but, for mercy's sake, don't get belated. You mightn't be able to find your way after dark."

Well, I promised. I went out to the stable, and Cousin Job fixed auntie's side-saddle on Blackberry for me, and mounted me up. I don't say he didn't kiss me, for Job thought heaps of me, and I thought lots of Job, and uncle wasn't against cousins marrying, though pa was.

Anyhow we had a little talk, and Job said he never saw a girl look so pretty on horseback, and I rode away jest as happy as a queen. I did my errand, and I stopped at Mrs. Roberts' to ask after her sick baby, and then I went on to Camilla's. We had a great deal to say to each other, and after we had had tea we walked about the garden, and she made me a little boquet. So it was getting dusk when I jumped on Blackberry's back. All along the open road it was very pleasant, and I was not in the least frightened. But the road ended in a piece of woods, and as I entered that the shadows grew thick all about me, and I could see a great crimson light, like a fire, through the trunks of the trees to the westward, and knew that the sun was setting.

Then I did begin to feel nervous, but I rode on, trusting to old Blackberry, until suddenly I found the trees growing smaller and farther apart than they were in the woods, and saw the sky overhead cloudy and with no moon, and felt that I had lost my way altogether. There was no such spot as that in the woods I had crossed in going to the village, and they ended in a road that passed my uncle's door. I remembered now pulling the left bridle by accident at a cross path, and feeling that Blackberry obeyed the movement. I had said then, this happens to be the right way, but now I felt sure that it was not. And now Blackberry seemed quite at a loss. He had slowly gone on until he came to an obstacle of some kind, and there he stopped.

The few stars that had been in the sky were fading out. The night was growing as dark as pitch. What should I do?

At least I could discover what had stopped Blackberry.

I slipped from the saddle as the thought entered my mind, and found that he was standing against a stone wall. This only deepened my perplexity. I felt about me with my hands, and came to what seemed to be a sort of rough bench. On it was something lying. I spread out my fingers and touched it; it was cold and stiff and strange. At first I drove the thought that came into my mind away from me, but it forced itself back. I touched the thing again to convince myself that I was mistaken; but I was certain this time—it was a corpse. The naked dead body of a human being.

Some awful deed had been enacted on the spot; and here—yes, here, came the murderers, for I heard steps and saw the light of a lantern approaching. I could climb a tree as well as a boy. Near me was a low tree of some sort. I seized the drooping branch, and swung myself into it. There I hid, looking down into the darkness. The lantern came nearer, and I saw two men, who stopped where the light fell straight across the horrible object on the bench, showing the gleam of its white flesh, and began to speak to each other.

"He was killed this morning," said one, "and there's no telling who may come along before daylight. We'd better carry him away now."

"Shan't we wait for Jim," said another voice. "He's a heavy load."

I almost fell out of the tree as these words were uttered, for I knew Cousin Job's voice; and now peering intently I saw his face. It was Job. Job whom I cared so much about, and he was either a murderer, or the accomplice of murderers.

"No; Jim will take his time as he always does," said the first speaker. "You and I can do it. You take his head and I'll take his legs, and we'll cut him up and put him in a barrel to-night. I believe in getting things done up."

"All right," said Job. "Wait until I string this lantern up somewhere."

And to my horror he advanced to the very tree in which I was concealed, and hung his lantern upon one of the lower branches. I shook with horror as he did so; and some movement of mine attracted his attention.

"I say, Sam," he cried, "there's something up this tree. It's too big for a chicken. I vow it's an animal of some sort. I hear it breathe. Hullo! it's somebody."

He held the lantern high.

"Yes, there's some one here," he said. "Come down."

I made no answer.

"Come down, or I'll shoot you," yelled Job; and that roused my spirit.

"Shoot me," I answered; "do it, if you will, Job. I should think the dead white face you've just looked upon would be enough, and that you would not want to see another. But kill me, if you will. I don't care to live, after what has happened this awful night."

"Why, it's Cousin Prudence," cried Job. "Cousin Prue, what's the matter? What are you up that tree for? What has happened? Come down, Prue. How did you get there?"

"Providence sent me here, Job," I said. "God led me here to show me that the man I cared so much for was a murderer, to be the witness of his awful deed."

"Awful deed!" cried Job. "Why, what have you seen? Come down and tell us."

"I have seen the poor, murdered creature you are about to cut in pieces and put in a barrel," I said. "There—here I am. Kill me, also, if you will."

But I shrank from his touch as he helped me out of the tree, not so much from fear as from repugnance.

"Assassin!" I said. "Don't touch me kindly with your bloody hands! Even now I see the form of your poor victim."

"Oh," said Job, "that's it. Well, I've known city folks to be squeamish, but I never knew one to go so far as to call hog-killing 'murder' before. Why, Prue, country folks have got to do it, and we took it as far from the house as we could so't the women folks shouldn't hear it squeal."

"A hog!" I cried. "Was *that* a hog?"

"Why, what else *should* it be?" asked Job. "You thought it was the cow, I suppose, and your fond of Mooly."

But I did not tell him what I thought. I knew now that I had taken a path through the woods that led in my uncle's orchard, and I was very happy and very much ashamed of myself as I remounted Blackberry and rode along the little path that ended in the garden. I never let Job know all about it until after we were married.

A Senator's Wife.

Most of the biographical sketches of the late Mr. Wade mention that he married Miss Rozencranz, and that he was forty-one years old, almost an old bachelor, and she thirty-seven, almost an old maid, when the nuptial knot was tied. She lived with him for thirty-seven years—that fact, too, is stated in the "sketches"; but how useful a helpmeet and helpmate she was is not more than very generally narrated. It is rather an important fact that Mrs. Wade was her busy husband's secretary, assistant, reader, and it may also be said right hand. Senator Wade had an almost invincible antipathy to putting pen to paper. He had an almost equal disinclination to search books. This drudgery Mrs. Wade cheerfully assumed. When her husband had a great speech in hand, it was his wife who furnished him with the materials, which he afterward arranged, assimilated and systematized. Great things are told of her skill in this respect—of her tact, industry and patience.

There is nothing discreditable to the late senator in the statement, for his share of the work was undoubtedly the greater, and his mind it was which utilized Mrs. Wade's industry. But it must have been everything to him that she felt such a lively interest in matters which were the business of his life, that she could be intelligently consulted upon points about which not many women know anything, and that while she was proud of his success she knew just how he had succeeded, and why he was deservedly famous. There are other distinguished senators whose wives are proud of their distinction, but who do not exactly comprehend how it has been attained. They are not without a valuable influence on their husbands, and do much by social talents to promote their success; but it is not always that these estimable ladies read their husband's speeches, or would in the least comprehend them if they did. The politics of these wives are, of course, the politics of their lords; but they are entertained in the female bosom in rather an indefinite way, and are taken pretty much upon trust. Mr. Wade was fortunate in a wife who sympathized with him entirely in the opinions which, all his life, he so stoutly entertained.

We have said that wives who have been the valuable assistants of public men in the discharge of public duties have not been many, but perhaps they have been more numerous than is generally suspected. At any rate it is a matter worth looking into by the careful student of biography. The investigation would probably disclose many another instance like that which we have mentioned, of a community of tastes and of toil. Sometimes it is the wife who devotes her time and strength in this way; sometimes it is the daughter. In the case of Herschel, the astronomer, it was a sister. More than one great man has probably admitted that he would have been nobody but for the help, and encouragement which he found at home.—*New York Tribune.*

Circumstantial Evidence.

The old controversy which has so long agitated the public mind, whether direct or circumstantial evidence may the more safely be depended on, still continues. Elementary writers and jurists maintain that in both civil and criminal cases, circumstances alone often lead to a conclusion far more satisfactory than direct evidence can produce. But laymen do not generally concur in this view. Especially do they doubt whether it is ever justifiable to take human life on evidence which is all circumstantial, and at this very time a great effort is being made to secure the communication of a sentence of death soon to be executed on a prisoner in this State, the sole ground of the movement being that the conviction was based entirely upon circumstances, without any direct proof. Slight circumstances, put together, sometimes seal a suspected person's doom. On a recent criminal trial where the defendant was convicted and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, a principal point in the circumstantial evidence against him was that the footmarks in the mud about the place where the offense was committed, exactly corresponded with the nails in his shoes, from which there was one nail missing. In a case of arson in Massachusetts the perpetrator of the crime was detected in a very singular manner. He hired a horse and wagon, and drove a distance of fourteen miles, on a rainy night, to set fire to the house of an old couple who had some time previously refused him their daughter in marriage. In the night the weather cleared off cold, and the mud froze stiff, so that the tracks of the horse could be very distinctly traced in the morning. It happened that the animal, in consequence of a cracked hoof, had been shod in a peculiar way on one foot; one of the corks was turned lengthwise, instead of being made in the usual manner, at right angles with the heel of the shoe. This peculiarity led to the conviction of the prisoner. He was sentenced to be hanged, but the punishment was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. In another case a murderer who shot his victim was detected by finding that an unconsumed paper wad from the gun with which the shooting was done, supplied a missing piece of a newspaper in the prisoner's possession. By such circumstances, trivial in themselves, great crimes are often proven.

Intelligence Items.

The French soldier is to have gray trowsers instead of red hereafter.

In England and Wales there are 6,750,000 sittings in all the churches.

There are eight murderers in the Little Rock jail, and they don't exactly know whether to buy some rope or enlarge the jail.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the English Missionary Conference, says that only one of every three persons on earth has ever heard the name of Jesus.

Madame Anderson, who has been walking in Pittsburgh, was fined $25 by the Mayor for walking on Sunday. She has gone to Chicago.

A memorial asking Congress to appoint a commission to consider what can be done to amend our orthography, is now going about seeking signers.

The Church of Jesus, in Mexico, Episcopal, reports 7,000 adherents, and 3,500 communicants, with 500 children in schools, and eleven theological students.

The clergymen of the State of New York receive $5,310,000 for salary yearly. Of this amount, the Methodists pay $1,140,000, the Presbyterians, $952,000, the Episcopalians, $811,000. The average clerical salary is $840.

The report of the Committee on Legislation of the Illinois Teachers' Association, says that it is wise economy for districts to own and furnish text-books for the use of the pupils. The Massachusetts Association holds the same opinion.

The largest sum expended in this country for each enrolled scholar is to be credited to the Cherokees of Indian Territory. Each pupil in their schools is educated at an annual cost of $35 76. The smallest sum per capita—89 cents—is paid by Alabama.

April 3, 1873, a bill passed the Illinois Legislature making women eligible to all the school offices in the State. At the next election, November, 1873, ten ladies were elected county superintendents. These all served their four years' term, and many of them were re-elected in 1877.

Every girl who passes through the Boston schools now receives three years' instruction in various kinds of needlework, and is capable of being an expert seamstress. It is said that the benefits resulting from this instruction are seen in the improved appearance of the children's clothing in the schools, and are felt in thousands of homes.

The officers of Harvard College propose to allow young women to go through the different stages of instruction under the tuition of the various professors, but with a distinct organization, to be controlled by a board of seven Cambridge ladies. They are not to be considered students of the college, but more properly, private pupils of the professors, with all the various branches of the college open to them.

Wit and Humor.

"The No Name Series"—Yes, its known aim is to sell.

The pancake is like the orb of day, because it rises in the yeast and sets in the vest.—*Hartford Post.*

Anybody caught breaking our windows with snow-balls, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The Georgia costume, barring the shirt-collar and spurs. That's the kind of uniform a panting public demands.

A friend of ours in Worcester county is sixty years old, and has just cut a new set of teeth. He is a comb-maker. —*Lowell Courier.*

"Excuse these steers," said a sad-eyed stock-drover to an elderly lady, after his infuriated cattle had tossed two of her offspring into the mud.—*Lampton.*

A Hartford entomologist says there are at least a thousand kinds of bugs in that city. This will give one an idea of the number of boarding-houses there.—*Danbury News.*

"Heat is a Mode of Motion," heads a newspaper article. Philosophically, it may be so; but practically, it is provocative of the profoundest indolence.—*Utica Republican.*

The men who read the Declaration of Independence at Fourth of July celebrations are generally bachelors. Married men are apt to look upon independence as a fraud.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

"What we want is work and pay for doing it," said the tramp. "What kind of work?" asked a bystander. "Unloading schooners," replied the incipient Communist—"beer schooners."—*Chicago Journal.*

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is authority for this: First lady—"Why do they call those balls foul?" Second lady—"Don't know, unless because the pesky things are continually flying over the fence."

Mr. D., an Irish gentleman, well known in New York, was lately invited to dinner in that city by a wealthy Scotch resident, at whose generous table he met a number of his host's countrymen. The conversation turned on Irish bulls, of which one and another of the company reported several, until the table was in a roar. The Irish guest kept quiet until his patience was exhausted, but at length blurted out: "Say, Mr. C., and do you know what I think?" "Why, indeed, what do you think, Mr. D.?" "Sure, sir, an' do you know that I think, indade, that not more than one-half of these *lies* that they tell about the Irish are *true*." This unintended contribution to the subject under discussion, quite brought down the house.

In a Scotch town the lads of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal the habit from the master. In this they were successful, until one evening, when the master caught them puffing most vigorously. "How, now?" shouted he to one of the culprits. "How dare you to be smoking?" "Sir," said the boy, "I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain." "And you? and you? and you?" inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn. One had a "raging tooth"; another, "cholic"; the third, a "cough"; in short, they all had something for which the weed was an unfailing remedy. "Now, sirrah!" bellowed the master, to the last boy. "Pray, what disorder do you smoke for?" Alas, all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe, and looking up in his master's face, said in a whining, hypocritical tone, "Sir, I smoke for corns!"

Wanted.

One day, Johnny came home from school crying very hard. His mother thought the teacher must have whipped him, or expelled him from school, or that some big boy must have stoned him.

"Why, what is the matter, my dear?" she asked with concern and compassion.

Johnny returned no answer except to cry harder.

"Why, my sweet," she persisted, drawing him to her knee, "tell me what it is."

"There's no use telling," said Johnny, scarcely able to speak for tears and sobs. "I can't have it."

"Have what? Tell me. Perhaps you can have it," she answered, in a tone of encouragement. "Tell me what it is."

"No, no, no," said Johnny, in a tone of utter despondency. "I know I can't have it." Then he put his hands to his face, and cried with fresh vehemence.

"But tell me what it is, and, if it's possible, I'll get it for you."

"You can't! you can't! oh, you can't!" Johnny answered in despairing accents.

"Isn't there any of it in town?" asked Mamma.

"Lots of it," said Johnny, "but you can't get me one."

"Why can't I?"

"They all belong to other folks," said Johnny.

"But I might buy some from somebody," the mother suggested.

"Oh! but you can't," Johnny insisted, shaking his head, while the tears streamed down his face.

"Perhaps I can send out of town for some," said the mother.

Johnny shook his head in a slow despairing way.

"You can't get it by sending out of town." Then he added, passionately: "Oh, I want one so bad! They're so handy. The boys and girls that have 'em do have such good times!"

"But what are they? Do stop crying, and tell me what they are," said the mother, impatiently.

"They can just go out every time they want to, without asking the teacher," he said, pursuing his train of reflection on the advantages of the whatever-it-was. "Whenever the drum beats they can go out and see the band, and when there's an organ they can get to see the monkey; and they saw the dancin' bear; and to-morrow the circus is comin' by, and the elephant, and all of 'em that has 'em will get to go out and see 'em, and me that haven't got 'em will have to stay in, and study the mean ole lessons. Oh, it's awful!" and Johnny had another passionate fit of sobbing.

"What in the world is it, child, that you're talking about?" said his mother, utterly perplexed.

But the child, unmindful of the question, cried out: "Oh! I want one so bad!"

"Want what? If you don't tell me, I'll have to lock you up, or do something of the kind. What is it you want?"

Then Johnny answered with a perfect wail of longing: "It's a whooping-cough,—I want a whooping-cough."

"A whooping-cough!" exclaimed his mamma, in utter surprise. "A whooping-cough!"

"Yes," said Johnny, still crying hard. "I want a whooping-cough. The teacher lets the scholars that have got the whooping-cough go out without asking whenever they take to coughing; and when there's a funeral or anything else nice going-by, they all go to coughing, and just go out so comfortable; and we that haven't any cough, don't dare to look off our books. Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"Never mind," said Mamma, soothingly. "We'll go down to Uncle Charley's room at the Metropolitan to-morrow, and see the circus come in. The performers are going to stop at that hotel, and we'll have a fine view."

At this point Johnny began to cough.

"I think," said his mother, nervously, "you're getting the whooping-cough now. If you are, you may learn a lesson before you get through with it,—the lesson that there is no unalloyed good in the world, even in a whooping-cough."—*Sarah Winter Kellogg in St. Nicholas.*

Science.

A piece of Kungu cake from Africa was exhibited by the Rev. A. Eaton at a recent meeting of the Entomological Society of London. It comes from the region about Lake Nyassa, and is made from great quantities of minute insects. The natives of the district whence it is obtained subsist largely upon this cake. At the meeting when the specimen was shown there was some discussion as to the chemical composition of the bodies of the insects, and one member stated that he had found phosphoric acid in the ash of insects which he burned. Another member had obtained about six per cent. of nitrogen from the bodies of insects by analysis.

An effort to determine the limit of accuracy which can be attained in measurements with the microscope has been made by Mr. William A. Rogers, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Harvard College. Among his conclusions are, first, that two equally skillful observers can measure the same space within about one 300-thousandth of an inch, if the space does not exceed 1-500 of an inch; and second, that for a space of 1-100 of an inch the deviation will probably amount to one 80-thousandth of an inch, in case the measurements are made with an eye-piece or a thread micrometer.

A review of the progress of Medical science during the year 1878 is printed in the London *Lancet*. A point of special interest in the article is the notice of an alleged cure of hydrophobia. Dr. Nicholls, of Chelmsford, reported a case of this disease treated successfully by the sub-cutaneous administration of morphia and Calabar bean, and by chloroform. The only argument against the true hydrophobic character of the case is stated to have been the recovery; but the *Lancet* expresses the opinion that this did not invalidate the well-reported facts, nor the conclusion that the disease was really rabies.

An instance of exceptional visual power is mention by Mr. Edward S. Holden, of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, in a note on the brightness of the third moon of the planet Saturn, called *Tethys*. He states that Mr. Anderson, an assistant in the observatory, is able under favorable circumstances, to see the planet Uranus with the naked eye.

A comet is a tail-bearer.—*Dan. Sen.* But its all gas.

Senator McCreery and His Peculiarities.

The most striking face and figure in the United States Senate are those possessed by Senator McCreery, of Kentucky. His head, from the square, heavy brow over the top and down almost to the back of the neck, is as bald as an onion, while on each side, entirely covering his ears and extending down below the bald spot behind, hangs a thick curtain of the blackest, straightest, and stiffest hair ever grown on any other than an Indian's scalp. It contains not the slightest suspicion of gray, notwithstanding the nearly seventy years of the Senator, and it never will. The face would be Websterian, and even more so, except for the infantile smile which constantly plays around the corners of his mouth, and ripples over the lower part of the nose whenever the Senator is addressed by his associates.

Strangers are at loss whether to rate him as a man of towering intellect, even among the giants by whom he is surrounded, or as a sort of Wilkins Micawber, who owes his position to the accident of his impressive appearance. His figure and dress rather carry out the latter theory. Slightly podgy in the body, with lower extremities somewhat exaggerated in the other direction, he covers his person with the regulation black clawhammer style of the garment, in vogue twenty years ago. The comic element in the make up rather predominates, and as the old gentleman always smiles when he is addressed, so his appearance is always attended by a lighting up of the faces of those who approach him.

Senator McCreery is at once the most indolent and the most eloquent man in Congress. His biography in the Congressional Directory is only three and one-half lines in length, and is the only one from which the date of birth is omitted. It is reported that he could not be persuaded to write any more. He rarely masters more than one subject at a session, and usually, as was the case to-day, waits until that is a dead one before he speaks upon it. Yet, the announcement that Senator McCreery is to speak is always sufficient to cram every seat in the Senate galleries, for such a treat can be had on no other occasion.

Last year he sold his audience very cheaply. He had selected the repeal of the income tax statutes upon which to make his one annual effort, and had given notice, as usual a week in advance. An audience of the highest and brightest had crowded in to hear him, and awaited his hour with some impatience. When at last it arrived the Senator arose and introduced his subject in a manner entirely his own, clothing the dry title in terms most exquisitely smooth and poetic. He then said that other Senators had doubtless given the subject as much attention as he himself had, and would vote according to their convictions of right. He then beamed upon the galleries for a moment and subsided for another year.

Probably the trite old arguments in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department can not be put into English which is more worthy to be ranked with the modern classics than that in which they were clothed to-day. From beginning to end the Senator was followed by every Senator and every spectator present, as closely as if his words were pearls. Yet it was simply an entertainment, and even as such was marred by at least one feature of questionable taste. Throughout the greater part of his oration there was perceptible a covert sneer at those things which the greater portion of his audience hold sacred, and not even the poetic beauty of his sentences could take away their sting. In closing he drew a most pathetic picture of the sufferings of Chief Joseph and his band at the hand of the white man, and made an appeal for justice for the Nez Perces which would have touched a heart of stone. Since, however, Chief Joseph left Washington a week ago, perfectly content with the provisions which had been made for him by the Interior Department, the appeal is wasted so far as any practical result is concerned. The House also killed the transfer matter beyond the remotest chance of resurrection last week.

Senator McCreery has been in the Senate nine years, and has had enough of it. His term expires on the 4th of this month, and consequently this is probably the last appearance of this remarkable character in public life.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We often regret that our quail are so hunted and nearly exterminated season after season, and wish some law could be devised and enforced to prevent the slaughter. If those who own the land upon which the birds are bred and live, choose to kill them, we have nothing to say. But we cannot protect them if we would against the hordes of sportsmen, as they call themselves—crazy-heads and loafers as we should call them—who, as soon as the "law is up" scour the country and bang away at the last feather. Taking them as a class, these people, while on their hunting sprees make every other interest subsidiary to their own, and they are often unwilling to lose the chance of killing a bird even though they take the chance of firing into an out-building or in dangerous proximity to animals and men. If country people had any way of restricting these worse than tramps, quail could be made to become as domesticated as chickens.—*Rural New Yorker.*

JOSEPH JONES.—Joseph had been engaged as man servant the night before, and at 7 A. M. was still in bed, enjoying a pleasing waking dream, when his master rang the bell, rang it again, rang a triple bob-major, and finally, receiving no answer, burst into the room like a whirlwind.

"Here I've been ringing for you for the last hour, you lazy brute; what do you mean, sir, by this conduct? What do you mean?"

"I was waiting for you to——"

"Waiting for me! Dashblank you, I hired you to wait on me."

"You hired me and agreed to board, lodge and clothe me. I was waiting for you to come up and clothe me. Hand me them pants, will you, now that you're here?"

The death is announced of Herr Dohrandt, lately appointed to the directorship of the Tiflis Observatory. He was one of the most promising of Russian meteorologists.

Prof. David Swing will not have to preach in a theatre next year, as his Chicago friends are going to build for him a lecture hall costing $150,000.

The Farmer's Best Friend.

The inventor helps the farmer, not merely in devising time-saving and labor-saving means for getting in and harvesting his crops; not merely in perfecting means of communication by which the most distant markets are made accessible, and the cost of transportation so reduced as to give value to the surplus products of the most secluded farm; not merely in multiplying and cheapening the comforts and luxuries of the farmer's home, but still more in making home markets for the farm's productions, and thus preventing the steady drain upon the resources of the soil incident to the exportation of raw products.

As the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* observes: "Nature is a bountiful giver, but she requires that what is taken from the ground by the processes of vegetation shall be repaid with equivalents in the shape of manures. For lack of paying that debt, she punishes the farmer with increasing sterility of the soil. We, therefore, have seen the richest wheat fields retire from the state of New York and take position in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, then leave these localities for Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, whence they are making ready to take their flight to Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. In many places of the West the yield of wheat has permanently fallen from 35, 30, or 25 bushels an acre down to 12, 10, or 7 bushels. This is the penalty which the agriculturist pays for exporting the vegetative constituents of his land. Only where the produce of the fields is consumed in their neighborhood can the waste of consumption be applied to maintain fertility, otherwise the loss is constant and sure. The waste of consumption is always in proximity to the fields when manufacturing industry, widely diversified and developed, is in proximity also. It is for this reason that the thorough establishment of manufactures always precedes a scientific agriculture and a highly prosperous condition of the farming classes. Poor lands will make farmers poor. Manufactures help to keep the lands rich, and to improve those which are less fertile."

The inference is that, as tariff protection multiplies all branches of manufactures, that policy must be conducive to the welfare of farmers, and should receive their energetic and unwavering support. But this is not the only inference that is warranted by the facts of the case.

During the past twenty years the farmers of the West have been enormously benefited by the increase of home markets due to the rapid extension of manufactures throughout the great agricultural states. By far the larger part of the manufacturing industry of those states is based on and made possible by recent inventions. Without such inventions the West could do little manufacturing. Without them the millions of consumers lately added to the non-agricultural portion of Western communities would have remained at the East, or in Europe, whither the Western farmer's crops would have had to go to find a market, his profits diminished by the cost of transportation, and the strength of his land decreased by the elements carried away. Yet, strange to say, the representatives in Congress of communities which inventors have made possible, professedly acting in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, have directly and strenuously assailed the system which; more than anything else—more, probably, than all things else together—has been the mainspring of recent invention. It has made the American people—those by adoption as well as those of native birth—a race of inventors, and the farmers of the West have been benefited thereby more than any other part of the community, yet their representatives say that the patent system is injurious!

Starvation in the Nursery.

The London *Lancet* asserts as a fact of daily experience by physicians in that city, that large numbers of persons occupying decent positions in society, systematically starve their children in respect to that article of food which is most essential to their nutrition. We have reason to fear that the practice is not unknown in the nurseries of well-to-do people here. So far as our observation goes, however, the practice is attributable wholly to popular ignorance of the needs of growing children, or children that ought to be growing, but are not. The *Lancet* is of opinion that the stint is a simple meanness, a pitiful economy in respect to matters not open to the observation of observant friends. Instead of giving children their unstinted fill of milk, even though the dairyman's bill should come to nearly as much as the wine merchant's, such persons give their children cocoa with water, and not always a suspicion of milk; corn flour with water just clouded with milk; tea, oatmeal, baked flour, all sorts of materials, indeed, as vehicles of milk, but so very lightly laden with it that the term is a sham. The consequence of this misplaced economy is that there are thousands of households in which the children are pale, slight, unwholesome looking, and, as their parents say in something like a tone of remonstrance, "always delicate." Probably in nine cases out of ten the "delicate" child is simply a child that is or has been starved.

DOES INVENTION DISCOURAGE LABOR?—Burdette, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, gravely remarks that it is a noticeable fact that the people in the prairie country of Iowa do more work than any other people in the West. This is because there is nothing about the top rail of a barbed wire fence that invites men to sit on it and talk politics while the grasshoppers get in the crops.

The stars on a brigadier's shoulder-straps are nothing but glittering generalities.

Mexico.

VARIETIES OF POPULATION AND CUSTOMS.

Of the fifteen thousand inhabitants which Vera Cruz is said to contain, about one thousand are foreigners temporarily engaged in business, and but one in three can read or write.

The Indian predominates in numbers, as in nearly all Mexican towns, the Spaniard holding the balance of wealth and influence. The Mexican, *sang pur*, is a conglomerate of both these classes; for, in addition to the Iberian, two other distinct races have contributed to make up the motley population of the city. In no other place, perhaps, will one meet with a greater diversity of complexion. The white and olive colored creole and Spaniard; the bronze-brown mestiro, or mixed blood of Spanish and Indian; the darker brown Indian himself; the bistre-brown melange, cross between Indian and negro, known as the zambo; the unadulterated negro, and her mulatto, quadroon and octoroon descendants, are all seen upon the streets. With the single exception of the negro, all the above-named classes may be encountered in nearly every Mexican city, and each considered separately or as a whole, is without social prejudice or degradation. The negro, however, is almost entirely confined to the Gulf coast, and is here regarded and treated as belonging to a degraded caste.

Possessing so mixed a population, there is much about the customs and many of the costumes of Vera Cruz to impress the traveler with a certain picturesque and quaint oddness. In a ramble about the streets in the early morning, which, next to the evening hours, is the favorite time for walking abroad, one encounters the sallow creole, slim and slender-limbed, dressed in jipijapa hat, with short, round jacket and pantaloons fitting tightly around the hips; parish cures in Don Basilio hats; monks from the monastery in long robes and rope sash; the haciendado in splendid ranchero dress, with serape, bright-colored velveteen trowsers, wide hat, yellow leather boots and huge spurs; soldiers in straw hats and coarse uniforms of cheap linen; half-clad Indians; poblanas in sleeveless chemise of snowy linen, petticoat with points of lace, nude ankles and small well-shaped feet encased in satin slippers; negroes, attired in white cotton garments, talking and gesticulating at every street corner; and occasionally some grand senora in heavy black silk, with high tortoise-shell or silver comb upon her head, and black mantilla falling on her shoulders, going to or returning from church.

The market, which begins with the dawn of the day, is thronged with Indians and country women, busied at this hour in arranging and displaying their different commodities to advantage; fruits of a score of different kinds, with birds in cages, fire-flies for the decoration of the hair, several kinds of tortoises, armadilloes, and a considerable variety of water-fowl. The show of fish, for beauty and variety, is such as can scarcely be conceived; presenting more resplendent hues and variety of form, when fresh from the water, than birds and insects. Hundreds of various species, glowing in all the colors of the prism, and surpassing the most brilliant tints of the humming bird, cover the stones of the market-place. The meat market, however, is the reverse side of the picture; the flesh being cut in strips and sold by the measure, presents a very repulsive appearance. It is thus exposed to the air and dried without salt. Poultry, which seems plentiful and cheap, occupies another division of the market, and the cooked meats a third. The Indian women, clean and neatly-dressed, by means of small fires of charcoal burning in earthenware dishes, prepare in considerable quantities, and in a variety of ways, meat, fish, poultry and vegetables, finding their customers for the most part among the poorer classes. Their cooking is generally highly seasoned with chili, the favorite condiment of the natives. The market women also produce in a beautiful way a great variety of liquors, of every color and flavor. A large vase of red earthenware, resembling the Etruscan, is filled with water and nearly buried in wet sand. A variety of flowers, principally poppies, are then stuck in, among which stand the glasses containing the showy-colored beverages, which, with chocolate, pulque and a kind of wine made from the sap of the acrocomia palm, are served out for a trifle. Bread is prepared of a variety of forms and materials and of good quality, while the scarcer kinds of meat, brought from a distance, are enclosed in coarse paste pies, half-baked to preserve them. Considerable quantities of the coarse red earthenware of the country are exposed in the markets; in the manufacture of of this ware the Mexican potters excel. The forms and designs are generally very elegant and of exceeding lightness for their size.

The dress of the Indian hucksters about the market is often of an exceedingly scant description. In this climate, always mild, clothing of any sort is required only for decency, not for comfort. The garb of the men consists of a straw hat of considerable breadth of brim, tight-fitting jacket of different dark-colored woolen stuffs, printed calico or leatlier, and a short pair of breeches, open at the knee, made generally of the skins of goat or peccary, with the hair outside. Beneath these are worn full calico trowsers reaching to the middle of the leg, with sandals of leather on the feet, after the manner of the ancient Romans. The dress of the women consists of little more than a petticoat and short jacket, with their long raven-like tresses plaited at each side of the head with colored tape. When seated on the ground for hours in the market, exposed to the sun, they usually place a large leaf of cabbage or other vegetable on their heads to protect them from its rays. They are generally clean in appearance, orderly and modest in behavior, and of very kindly disposition.

Hawkeyetems.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea to present General Grant with the freedom of one or two American cities?

A peanut boy on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was frozen to death up in Wisconsin last week. So, brethren, the long severity of this hard winter has not been exerted uselessly, after all.

There is one county in Nebraska where the district schools are kept running twelve months in the year, and the boys just love to go to school. There isn't enough timber in the county to make a switch six inches long.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,

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PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

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All Sizes, made to order.

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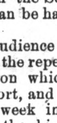

Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.

Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms

At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

No Chinese Cooks Employed

Free bus to and from all passenger trains.

JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.

PRICES.

Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts

For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.

Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.

oc18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

EAGLE MILLS,

Knights' Landing.

ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.

These well known and popular mills have been horoughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed,

ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to

GRIST WORK,

Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. de18-3m

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NOTARIES PUBLIC,

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Special attention giving to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-dw

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Just Arrived! A Large Assortment of Patterns!

CALL AND EXAMINE EARLY!

One door east of Greene's Jewelry Store.

PRICES DOWN TO THE BED-ROCK!

Suits to Order.....$28 to $55
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. ja1w

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For Domestic Use,

With Table and Fixtures Complete Reduced to Only $20.

A perfect and unequaled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for constant family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute Strength, Reliability, and general usefulness; will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle Shirt, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breadths, etc., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family use, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. State delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, reference, variety of sewing, etc., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, etc., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, N. Y. mh28wly

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders.** These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS. Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post-paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

fe21w1y 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SACRAMENTO

Business College,

AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE,

Library Building, 210 I Street,

SACRAMENTO.

The practical business training school of California. The largest Telegraph Institute in the United States.

☞Send for the COLLEGE JOURNAL, containing engravings of the different departments, terms, rules and general information.

Address E. C. ATKINSON,

de20w18m Principal Business College, Sac.

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento. ja1w

FITS, EPILEPSY,

—OR—

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of **Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders.** To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post-paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $3, or four boxes for $10; sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D.

Address, ASH & ROBBINS,

fe21w1y 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 20th, 1879.

Improving Grain Market.

Our farmers will be anxious from this on to know what the prospect is for getting a fair price for their grain, now that there is a probability of good crops, and in this we shall endeavor to keep them posted from time to time. Probably the best indicator is the *Mark Lane Express*, published in London, which in its issue of the 12th inst. shows an improved tone and prices with an upward tendency, as follows:

Offerings of English wheat have been moderate, both at Mark Lane and in the country. The general aspect of the trade shows greater confidence on the part of buyers and a more active demand than for some time past. Prices continue to improve. An advance of 1s. per quarter on both English and foreign wheat were well maintained at the market on Monday last, when, with usually light imports, millers bought with tolerable freedom. Subsequent markets held in London, have, it is true, been less animated, but holders have shown no inclination to low pretentions. Now that wheat stocks have fallen low and confidence in the future is to some extent restored by the firm attitude of the American markets and a revival of continental demand, considerable sales of fine Russian and American have been made at an advance of one shilling and sixpence per quarter from the recent lowest point. Except in maize, which has given way from three pence to six pence per quarter, under the pressure of continued liberal imports, business in feeding corn has not quotably changed. The demand is mainly of a retail and consumptive nature, at about late rates. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 44,491 quarters, at 39s. 1d., against 35,748 quarters, at 50s. 2d., for the corresponding period of the previous year. imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 1st, were 537,771 cwts. wheat and 132,913 cwts. flour.

High Water.

A dispatch from Rio Vista, Solano County, of the 12th says the latest news from the Cache Slough section is that the entire district is under water, or will be by to-morrow morning. The water is running over the levee all along the slough, coming down in tremendous force from Yolo County, by way of Davisville, as it does every winter. Our informant says that $150,000 worth of grain is already destroyed, and much more is threatened. Hon. R. S. Egbert's tract, with that of the Hop Wee Company, both large ranches, and all the smaller ranches along the slough, are entirely flooded. The water is much higher at Maine Prairie than below. This calamity will be severely felt in this county. Brannan and Andrus Islands are all right yet; the levees were rebuilt in a substantial manner, and show no signs of giving way, though the river has not risen very much this spring. Grand Island remains as it was after the first rise last month, when the sand levee washed away. All the present trouble comes from the water which flows through the tules from Yolo county, opposite Sacramento, where the levee broke. This current strikes the Montezuma Hills, just north of this place, backing up at the head of Cache Slough, and then sweeping down toward the river, carrying everything before it.

Esther.

The production of the above popular cantata, promised by some of our leading music-loving citizens is, we are happy to state, a confirmed success. The organization is complete, and everything is working harmoniously. The departure of Mr. Hackett for Winters necessitating a new stage manager, Mr. J. H. Vinson has been induced to accept the position, and as the gentleman brings to bear an experience of twenty-five years as a theatrical manager, together with having on three previous occasions directed the rehearsals of the cantata, we have a right to expect correct business situations and dramatic effects. With the hearty co-operation of the worthy general manager, the ladies and gentlemen to whom the various parts are assigned, the members of the Orchestra, and in fact all connected with undertaking, we look for a great success and a grand musical treat.

Great Rejoicing.

Marysvillians seem to be proud of the substantialness of their levees, and now crow of being "exempt" from floods because they escaped by a hair's-breadth from being inundated this winter, yet their comments upon the probable rise and fall of the Yuba river in another item, are evidences of timidity. The *Appeal* says: "Marysville has become exempt from floods, while in Humboldt, Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino and some other counties they occur. Perhaps the levees which protect us precipitate the waters upon the lower counties."

Street Corner Signs.

The names of each street should be painted upon sheets of tin and placed on each street corner. We only mention this on account of those from other cities who come to see us from time to time and bother us with inquiries regarding the names of the streets. There is also danger of these enquirers getting lost after the shades of night fall upon us. Some of the male visitors who come to see the city and remain with the "boys" until 10 o'clock are so well treated that they could not see a corner placard if each letter upon it was as big as a two-story brick.

Battery.

Patrick Duffy, who was arrested for the crime of battery, upon complaint of his wife, on the 11th instant and brought before R. N. Buckingham, Justice of the Peace at Washington in this county, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail, was brought here on Thursday last by Constable W. M. Lee and lodged in jail to serve out that sentence. We are informed that he has, upon various occasions, beat his wife in a most unmerciful and inhuman manner, and that at one time she had to be conveyed to the County Hospital, there to remain until she recovered from wounds inflicted by him.

Jewish Instruction.

Upon conversation with Rev. H. Loewenthal we learn that he does not meet with sufficient encouragement to warrant his locating in Woodland permanently. Religious instruction is a good thing for all nationalities and creeds, and we had hoped that our Jewish population would be able to make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Lowenthal, for their children's if not on their own account. We should suppose that if the Jewish people here would all unite they were sufficiently numerous and abundantly able to support a teacher of languages and Bible doctrines.

Card from the Band.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Please allow us to express, through your paper, our sincere thanks to all who by their earnest efforts so materially aided in making our late concert a grand success—to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly volunteered their assistance, to Miss Edwards for use of piano, and to the kind public of Woodland and elsewhere who favored us with their presence. We are happy to state that the amount netted, $125, was entirely satisfactory. ELLIS BAND.

Curiosities of Commerce,

ILLUSTRATED.

Of the value and necessity of this publication to every Lady Shopper and Merchant in our land, the Merchant Editor of "Baldwin's Monthly," thus pleasantly and kindly remarks in his February Literary Review.

The CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCE, a pamphlet edited by Mrs. Sallie J. Battey, is mainly devoted to the leading specialities of the New York retail trade. The publication is excellent in every feature. The work done by Mrs. Battey will convince the reader at once of her capability. Many of the best names in the world of trade appear in it as advertisers; and after a careful examination we are inclined to commend it to others who wish to make known their business, and considered as a convenient Hand-Book for shoppers in New York, or as a reliable Directory for out-of-town residents. No work of the kind can be depended upon with more certainty.

THE CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCE,

Together with E. Ridley & Sons' Catalogue and Price List, the most complete of its kind in the world, elegantly illustrated, and the price of every article plainly stated, so there can be no possible mistake in ordering by mail, will be sent to any address on receipt of TEN CENTS to cover mailing expenses.

Merchants, Inventors and Purchasers will recive attention by addressing

MRS. SALLIE J. BATTEY,
mh12dw P. O. Box 1326 New York.

Kentucky Prince!

This celebrated Jack can be found during the season of 1879 at the Ranch of his owner, seven and one-half miles south west of Woodland, from March 10th and onward.

DESCRIPTION.—KENTUCKY PRINCE is five years old this Spring. He stands 15 hands high, with good bones and fine style. He has taken the premium in many well contested rings.

PEDIGREE.—KENTUCKY PRINCE is a Black Jack; was sired by Great Kentuckian, he by Superior Mammoth, he by Smith's Mammoth, he by Imported Mammoth. First Dam by Jim Porter, he by Leviathan, he by Imported Mammoth. Second Dam by Imported Zorab—a Maltese Jack. Third dam by Rallfox, imported. Fourth Dam by Henry Clay's Imported Royalist. KENTUCKY PRINCE is a good breeder. (Signed) R. B. GENTRY.

COUNTY CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.

Sworn and subscribed before me by R. B. Gentry, and I certify that said Gentry's reputation for truth and veracity is good in the community where he lives. Given under my hand and seal of office this 4th day of September, 1878.

Attest: REED S. NICHOLS,
Clerk Boyle County Court, Kentucky.

March 10, 1879. **J. W. CHILES, Prop'r.**
mh13wlm

H. L. MARDERS. J. D. LAWSON.

FASHION STABLES!

Marders & Lawson, - Prop's.

This spacious, commodious and elegantly arranged Stable is now open for the accommodation of the Public.

THE BUILDING is a large, two-story brick, with splendid arched entrances, and is FIRST-CLASS in all its appointments.

We will furnish at reasonable rates the Best Teams, the Finest Buggies and the Most Elegant Outfits, generally, that ever were driven out of a livery stable in this or any other town in California.

☞ Attention is especially called to our extra facilities for feeding transient teams, as well as taking Horses to board by the day or week.

☞ Don't forget the place: **FASHION STABLES, N.W. Cor. Main and Railroad Streets.** fe19dw

H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. E. J. ROGERS, Napa.

Marble Works

—AND—

Artificial Stone Manufactory.

LEATHER'S PATENT

Plain and Variegated

Artificial Stone

For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts,

HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES,

Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.

H. P. MARTIN, Prop'r,

P. O. Box, 141. WOODLAND, CAL.
fe23dw

Woodland Meat Market!

A few doors West of Postoffice,

BARNES & CO., Proprietors.

[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. fe4dw

Prince Rockwell.

This celebrated Horse will be kept

—AT THE—

STABLES OF POCKMAN & SMITH

The present season. Gentlemen who like Good Horses should call and see him.

DESCRIPTION: Prince Rockwell is a dark bay, with black mane, tail and legs, fifteen and a-half hands high, sixteen years old, weighs 1,080 pounds, and for speed, beauty and general excellence, is seldom equaled.

PEDIGREE: Prince Rockwell was sired by Hill's original Black Hawk, grandsire Sherman Morgan, great grandsire Justin Morgan. The dam of Prince Rockwell was a large bay mare, weighing 1,200 pounds, sired by Barney Henry, grand dam by Young Hamilton.

POCKMAN & SMITH,
First St., near Freeman's Store, Woodland
fe11dw

WASHINGTON PARK, DIXON.

This delightful resort, located at **DIXON, SOLANO COUNTY,** has been arranged and fitted up with great care for the use of

Picnic and Excursion Parties

having all the appointments usual at such pleasure grounds. The Park is under the management of

An Experienced Caterer

To the enjoyment of the public, and who never fails to please those who honor him with their patronage. Those desiring to engage the Park should confer with

GEORGE FRAHM, Manager,
fe21dw Prop'r City Hotel, Dixon, Cal.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES!

The Great British Remedy. There is unquestionably no other remedy so certain in its effects. ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, BRONCHITIS, and DISORDERS OF THE THROAT alike yield to its influence. The highest medical testimony states no better cure for these complaints exists (now proved by over half a century's experience.) They contain no opium, morphia or any violent drug. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London, Britain, are sold by all druggists. Agents for the Pacific Coast, REDINGTON & CO., and LANGLY & CO., San Francisco. Ja23dw

NOTE LOST.

We have lost a Note signed by D. HERON for $632.91, payable to our order, dated July 30, 1877. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same, as payment has been stopped. F. S. FREEMAN & CO.
fe14d1wtf

Yolo County Illustrated and Described.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The Illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enteprise, business and wealth of the County.

DE PUE & CO., Publishers. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. mh13w

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING.
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Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.

STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.
mh1w

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, know as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment.

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. fe17-tf

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. mh13w

Free Omnibus to and from the House. [mh13w

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.
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L. MACHEFERT.

JEWELRY STORE

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

Woodland, Cal.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line mh1dw

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. **Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,** opp. Pockman's Stables, Woodland. Ja1dw

HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality.

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,
Ja25w Masonic Block Woodland.

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!

J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,

Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. mh12w

AITKEN & FISH.

PREMIUM

PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

177 R St., bet. 7th and 8th,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Ja1w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

mh1dw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

Assignees' Notice to Creditors.

J. A. ABBAY vs HIS CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Assignees of the estate of J. A. ABBAY, Assignor, to the Creditors of said estate and all persons having claims against said estate and Assignor, to present them with the necessary vouchers within three months after the first publication of this Notice, to the undersigned, at their residences near Winters in Yolo County, California.

Dated Winters, Yolo County, Cal., Feb. 12th 1879.

WILLIAM SIMS and J. G. ALLEN,
fe20w2m Assignees.

A Rare Chance

FOR INVESTMENT!

It is a well known fact that Sheep Raising, with good Ranges and Pasturage, has made more money in this county than any other kind of farming. The undersigned now offers for sale at a very low price and on easy terms, the most desirable Sheep and Grain Farm combined in the county. It consists of 2,500 acres--400 acres of it good, cultivatable land, and 200 acres now sowed with wheat, looking fine, and bids fair to make 30 bushels to the acre--is fenced into three fields besides the large pasture, there being about 14 miles of good redwood post and Puget Sound pine plank fence.

On the place is a good two-story frame Dwelling House, two large Barns, a stone Milk House, a good Well of Pure Water with Windmill and Tank and plenty of living spring water all over the ranch to water all the stock it will carry--carries now about 8000 sheep and other stock.

There is, in addition, about 4000 acres of good mountain range Government Land, fenced with a good brush fence, that goes with the place.

The place is within a few miles of a Railroad Station, and will be sold for the low price of

$25,000!

$10,000 down and the balance on long time in annual paynents at 10 per cent per annum interest.

Any one desiring a permanent, paying business, will do well to call at once on the undersigned for full particulars.

GEO. D. FISKE,

P. O. Block, Woodland.

CONSOLIDATED.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.

AND

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

We have now consolidated our two establishments at the

PIONEER CORNER STORE,

Formerly occupied by F. S. Freeman & Co.,

And are ready to offer our Immense Selection of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

Mens' & Boys' Clothing, Boots,

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Provisions and Crockery,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

SUCCESSORS TO F. S. FREEMAN & CO.

fe27w

SMITH'S PIANOS AND ORGANS

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

Ja2 **575 Market Street, San Francisco.**

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.

fe18

BENOIT BROS.,

FRENCH

MERCHANT TAILORS!

Have opened a FIRST-CLASS SHOP. All work done in the Best of Style and in the Latest Fashion. Good Fits guaranteed, and

No Work Allowed to Leave our Shop without giving satisfaction!

Be sure to call and examine our large and well selected stock before going elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Suits to Order, $28 to $55. | Pants, $5.50 to $14.

Three Doors West of Craft House,

Main Street, Woodland. fe21dw

F. B. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

Elmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.

All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. fe21w

FOR SALE!

A No. 1 Horse-Power and Deep Well Pump!

Inquire of [fe20wlm] **H. B. WOOD.**

WOODLAND

Daily Democrat.

Published every morning except Saturdays, and sent through the Postoffice at $6.00 a Year, or furnished by Carrier in town at 15 Cents per Week.

Persons desiring to change from the Weekly to the Daily can do so at any time by informing the Carrier or by leaving word at this office.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT,

Published every Thursday. A large 7-column 8-page Weekly, containing an immense amount of reading matter, embracing all Local Occurrences, Telegraphic and General News, full Commercial Reports, a great variety of Miscellaneous matter, etc.

$3 a Year, in Advance;

OTHERWISE, $4 A YEAR.

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The DEMOCRAT Office is now prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy

JOB PRINTING.

Large additions having recently been made to this department, of a **Gordon Press, Plain and Fancy Types,** etc., we are

BETTER PREPARED

Than ever before for giving satisfaction to our numerous patrons in this department.

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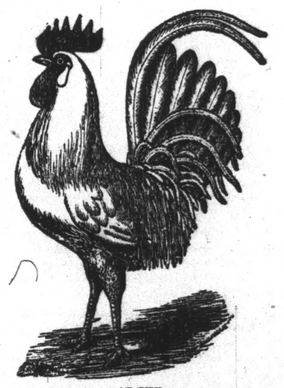

—AT THE—

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,

WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor. Mrs. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ja18wtf Woodland.

French Restaurant,

21 Door West of Express Office, Woodland.

B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

GAME AT ANY TIME IN THE SEASON.

Meals,..... Fifty Cents.
Oyster Stew,..... Twenty-Five Cents.
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Elegantly Furnished Rooms by the Day, Week, or Month. feldw

FRAZER & CO.,

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